A LIST OF THE NATURAL ORDERS AND GENERA OF BOMBAY PLANTS

WITH DERIVATION OF THE NAMES

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Some Floras give derivations of the generic and specific names of plants mentioned therein. None of the Bombay Floras do it. Botanical names however derived are latinised and are regarded by most men as very dry and uninviting, like specimens of plants in a herbarium. If derivations were known, the names would be invested with quite an unsuspected interest. Besides, in many cases it helps memory by presenting an association between the name and the plant.

Genera are grouped into natural orders. In the Bombay Presidency there are a hundred and forty-one indigenous orders, and nearly a score more having introduced representatives only. Of the indigenous orders, as many as close upon a hundred have genera that are cultivated for use or ornament. I have given derivations of the names of the natural orders as well as of the genera. Of genera, we have very close upon a thousand that are indigenous, and another five hundred that are represented by introduced species alone. Some three hundred of the thousand indigenous genera have cultivated species also. Thus we have altogether about eight hundred genera that are grown by farmers or gardeners in the Bombay Presidency. Their names should interest a wider circle than that of botanists proper. Some of these names have, besides, very interesting derivations as will be seen further on.

A natural order takes its name after its typical genus as a rule. Lindley (1846) had reduced this to a uniform system. He called Compositæ, Asteraceæ; Cruciferæ, Brassicaceæ and so on. Lindley's plan is not followed nor, in my opinion, is it desirable. Of the over hundred and fifty natural orders listed here, there are, however, not more than a dozen that are not named after a genus. These are generally named after some common point in morphology. Thus Coniferæ and Leguminosæ are named after the types of fruits commonly met with in these orders. Labiatæ and Cruciferæ are related to the corolla-forms occurring in them. Lastly, Compositæ and Umbelliferæ draw our attention to the forms of their inflorescence.

The generic names are derived in a variety of ways. Most of them are descriptive. The descriptions are largely morphological. Sometimes they indicate supposed or real medicinal and other properties or uses of the plants.

At other times they describe the habitat. A few names are geographical. Quite a large number of names are commemorative. These are connected chiefly with botanists, their patrons, friends or foes. A few generic names in botany are derived from Greek and Roman mythology. Hindu mythology, which has supplied so many Insect names, does not give origin to any Plant names. Another large stock of scientific names is derived from ancient or modern common names of plants used in some part of the world.

The descriptive names show great variety. A large number of them are vague, such as Abrus, Cleome, Cyclea, Eurya, Melaleuca, Orophea, and Tylophora.* They do not state what is soft, close set, circular, large, black and white, topmost or tubercular. As flowers often appeal to our æsthetic sense, we get names like Gloriosa, Asphodelus, Bellis, Eucharis, and so on. Such names refute, by the way, the charge against botanists of their being dead to the æsthetic aspect of plant life. Other descriptions are more precise. They refer to some particular part of the plant. In this group a large number refer to the flower. For instance, Anthemis, Cherianthus, Helianthus, Plectranthus, and Strophanthus. Others describe the inflorescence, like Dichrostachys and Stachytarpheta. Yet others describe a particular part of the flower such as calyx, corolla, stamens and pistil or their subdivisions. The following are among the names so derived:— Calycopteris, Dimorphocalyx ; Bursinopetalum ; Crossandra, Andrographis ; Anisonema ; Centratherum, Platanthera ; Gynocardia, Mitragyne ; Rhynchostylis, Stylosanthes ; Stigmaphyllon and Streptostigma. The fruit and seeds have a fair share of names after them. Thus we have Alysicarpus, Psophocarpus. Semecarpus ; Baliospermum, Dicœlospermum, Gymnosporia† and Pittosporum. The vegetative parts like the root, the shoot and the leaf contribute names like the following to indicate peculiarities in these parts of the plant. Acanthorhiza, Rhizophora ; Chloroxylon, Myroxylon ; Eriocaulon ; Ancistrocladus; Allophylus, Bulbophyllum, and Graptophyllum. Structures of a lesser morphological importance like the wing, the corona, or the gland are referred to in names like Aspidopteris, Sarcostemma, Dicoma and Leptadenia. On scanning the list of Bombay genera for the names after colours, we get names like Beta, Coccinia, Erythrina, Flaveria, Melastoma, Rubia and Xanthium. Another interesting collection of names could be made by bringing together all names containing a numerical reference. We then come across names like Decaneurum, Enneapogon, Haplanthus Monochoria, Trias and Trigonella.

Of descriptive names relating the properties or uses, we have a rather limited number, but every one of them is interesting. A collection of this as well as other groups of names will be found at the end of this paper. It may be observed here in passing that in spite of Panax we are still without a panacea, and persons die of snake bites though we have Ophioxylon. On the other hand, we have Piscidia, Sapindus and Theobroma that well come upto their professions, and Artocarpus is a veritable breadfruit in some parts of the world. The names after the habitat are almost always correctly applicable. As examples I should select Halocharis, Heleocharis, Hygrophila, Limnanthemum and Salsola. A glance at the numerous ponds in the Bombay Presidency towards the end of the monsoons would convince any one that Limnanthemum is the flower of our ponds. A large group of descriptive names embodies some comparison. The comparison is made with other plants, or with animals, or with some familiar inanimate object around us. In the first set we get names like Cissampelos, Filicium, Nothopegia and Asparagopsis. The second set yields names like Cocos, Croton, Cynodon, Geranium, Leonotis, Mimusops, Orchis, Ricinus and Tragus. It requires a vivid imagination to realise the resemblance fancied by the botanical authors of these names. The comparison is closer in the third set of names, though monkeys, cranes, lions and goats are nearer plants than rattles, tiles, lamps and ships to which our attention is invited by Crotalaria, Geissaspis, Lychnis and Nauclea.

* For the derivations of these and other names that follow, as well as the aptness of the names, see the main list further down.

† A somewhat misleading name, as it does not belong to the Gymnosperms.

Geographical names are not much used to express genera. They are more largely used to form the specific names. Nor are they easy of recognition. Thus, few would suspect the well known city of Ujjain hidden behind Ougeinia. It is easier to see Aden in Adenium. Other names of interest in this group are Carica, Citrus, Iberis, Medicago, Moringa, Sapindus and Tamarindus. We referred above to Sapindus when speaking of 'property names.' We come across it again under 'geographical names' as it means the soap of India. Many plant names are thus compounded and convey more than one idea. Dendrochilum is another name of this type. We gather from this name that here is an epiphyte bearing lipped flowers. The first part of the name refers to the habitat; the second part is morphological.

We now come to the very large class of commemorative names. These names tell us less about the plants themselves than those that we have noticed so far, but they unfold before us a chapter in the history of botany. Thus, the very name tells us that "Victoria regia" was named while Queen Victoria was ruling. Gibsonia recalls to our minds our local botanists,* Dalzell and Gibson. Wight named a new Orchrid Josephia to do honour to Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, when he probably found that Hooker already enters into several names both by itself and in combination—Hookera, Hookerella Hookerina, and Hookerisideroxylon. Sir Bartle Frere, one of the Governors of Bombay,† is immortalised in "Frerea." When persons are commemorated it is but natural to find that personalities in every sense are referred to. These names not only serve to do honour but also to express satire. Thus Buffonia tenuifolia is a well known satire on the slender botanical pretentions of the great French Zoologist. Bauhinia is expressive in yet another way. Here plants with two-lobed leaves are selected to commemorate two botanists, the brothers Bauhin, John and Caspar. Any one who has seen the "Apta" or "Jinji" leaves can well realise how apt the name is. In 'mythological names' such a connection between the name and the plant is yet more interesting. In Baccauria after Baccus the apt allusion is to the golden coloured berries. We are reminded of the sea-god by an aquatic plant, Neptunia. The lovely Nymphæa of our tanks could not have a more appropriate name. Is it not befitting that Oberon should live in the orchid "Oberonia"? Lastly, a whole mythological incident may be recalled by a short botanical name. Thus "Centauria" is said to have cured a wound in the foot of Centaur Chiron caused by an arrow of Hercules.

A large group of names still remains to be discussed before we have done with the generic names of Bombay plants. This is built up of common names of plants that are latinised to acquire the scientific form. They are ancient as well as modern, belong to all languages, dead and living, and come from every quarter of the globe. Considerable scholarship must be expended before we can get the full import of the names in this group. Here are some of them. Ficus, Gossypium, Vitis and Zea—these are old Greek or Latin names. Carissa, Datura, and Putranjiva are Sanskrit. Aloe, Calamus (kalam) Cinnamomum, Jasminum, Limonia (Limboo), Santalum (Sandalwood), and Senna are Arabic or Persian. Bambusa, Cajanus and Canavalia are Malay names. Ananas, Batatas and Petunia are American names. Occasionally translations of vernacular names of plants are adopted as generic names. Pithecolobium and Ophiopogon are translations of Malabar and Japanese names, respectively.

* For an account of Bombay botanists, see Vol. XVII, p. 562 and ff. of the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society; for Indian botanists, see the Introductory Essay to the Flora Indica" by Hooker and Thomson.

† Born 1815, died 1884; Governor of Bombay, 1862—'867.

Other processes of manufacturing botanical names are illustrated by the following. Anagrams have been occasionally availed of by botanists. Galphimia is an anagram of Malpighia and Pycreus is of Cyperus. The name Quisqualis (Rangoon-creeper) points to the uncertainty as to what class or order the genus belonged to when it was discovered or named. Another miscellaneous type of names is that of fanciful names. Zephyranthes is an example of it. Sometimes two different names are formed out of the same words by using them in different sequence. Examples from the Bombay flora are afforded by Cissampelos and Ampelocissus. Some names differ very slightly and their use requires careful attention. Kæmpferia and Kæmpfera, Maba and Mabea, Sebastiania and Sebastiana* are some of these confusing pairs. Lastly, I would refer here to the fact that the same name is used by more than one author to designate different plants. Arthraxon is a member of the order Gramineæ and also of Loranthaceæ. Manisuris stands for two different genera of Gramineæ. In such cases the author's name is added to avoid confusion. Conversely, one and the same genus has more than one name. This has necessitated the formulation of the rule of priority, and introduced a host of synonyms in botanical nomenclature.

The plan of binomial nomenclature which is universally adopted in Botany and Zoology originated with Linnæus, or as he preferred to be known Linneus. Before his time, the names of plants generally consisted of three words, and these were frequently followed by some more. Thus Bidens pilosa was Bidens latifolia hirsutior semine angustiore radiato before Linnæus. I close this introduction with the canons on scientific nomenclature in botany drawn up by Linnæus.† The list‡ of Bombay genera that follows illustrates how far these canons are observed in the formation of generic names in botany.

1. The names of plants are of two kinds: those of the class and order, which are understood; and those of the genus and species, which are expressed. The names of the class and order never enter into the denominations of a plant.
2. All plants agreeing in genus are to have the same generic name.
3. All plants differing in genus are to have a distinct generic name.
4. Each generic name must be single.
5. Two different genera cannot be designated by the same name.
6. It is the business of those who distinguish new genera to name them.
7. Generic names derived from barbarous languages ought on no account to be admitted.
8. Generic names compounded of two entire words are improper, and ought to be excluded. Thus Vitis-Idæa must give way to Vaccinium, and Crista-Galli to Rhinanthus.
9. Generic names formed of two Latin words are scarcely tolerable. Some of them have been admitted, such as Cornu*copiæ*, Ros*marinus*, Semper*vivum*, &c., but these examples are not to be imitated.
10. Generic names formed half of Latin and half of Greek are hybrid, and on no account to be admitted; such as Cardam*indum*, Chrysanthem*indum*, &c.
11. Generic names compounded of the entire generic name of one plant, and a portion of that of another, are unworthy of Botany; Cann*acorus*, Lilio*narcissus*, Lauro*cerasus*.

* These belong to the orders Zingiberaceæ, Verbenaceæ, Ebenaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ and Compositæ, respectively.

† I have taken these from R. H. Alcock's Botanical Names for English Readers, London, 1876, pp. 64—66.

‡ See pp. 262 *et. seq.*

12. A generic name, to which is prefixed one or more syllables, so as to alter its signification, and render it applicable to other plants is not admissible; as *Bulbo*castanum, *Cyno*crambe, *Chamæ*nerium.

13. Generic names ending in "oides" are to be rejected; as Agrimon*oides*, Astero*ides*, &c.

14. Generic names formed of other generic names, with the addition of some final syllable, are disagreeable, as Aceto*sella*, Balsam*ita* Rap*istrum*, &c.

15. Generic names sounding alike lead to confusion.

16. No generic names can be admitted except such as are derived from either the Greek or Latin languages.

17. Generic names appertaining previously to Zoology, or other Sciences, are to be cancelled, if subsequently applied in Botany.

18. Generic names at variance with the characters of any of the species are bad.

19. Generic names the same as those of the class or order cannot be tolerated.

20. Adjective generic names are not so good as substantive ones, but may be admitted.

21. Generic names ought not to be misapplied to gaining the goodwill or favour of saints or persons celebrated in other sciences; they are the only reward that the botanist can expect, and are intended for him alone.

22. Nevertheless, ancient poetical names of deities or of great promoters of the Sciences are worthy of being retained.

23. Generic names that express the essential character or habit of a plant are the best of all.

24. The ancient names of the classics are to be respected.

25. We have no right to alter an ancient generic name to one more modern, even though it may be for the better; this would in the first place be an endless labour, and in the next place would tend to inextricable confusion.

26. If new generic names are wanted it must first be ascertained whether no one among the existing synonyms is applicable.

27. If an old genus is divided into several new ones the old name will remain with the species that is best known.

28. The termination and euphony of generic names are to be consulted as far as practicable.

29. Long, awkward, disagreeable names are to be avoided, as Calophyllodendron of Vaillant, Coriotragematodendros of Plukenet, and the like*.

30. The names of classes and orders are subject to the same rules as those of genera. They ought always to express some essential and characteristic marks.

31. The names of both classes and orders must always consist of a single word, and not of sentences.

The Natural Orders of Bombay Plants with Derivations of the Names.

The nomenclature and limits of the orders adopted by me are those of Cooke's Bombay Flora for obvious reasons. The difference in this respect between Cooke's work and Engler and Prantl's Pflanzenfamilien may, however, be noted here. A few orders change names. Chailletiaceæ,

* The shortest of generic names of Bombay plants are Zea and Poa, and of the world's flora Aa, Rchb. f., Orchid. and Zaa, H. Baill., Bignon. Of long names, we have in Bombay Mesembryanthemum, Pseudanthistiria, Tabernæmontana, Amorphophallus and so on, and in the world Calycogoniopsis Cogn. Melastom, Euphœnicanthemum von Tiegh. Loranth., Pseudohermbstædtia Schinz. Amarant. and so on.

Ficoidaceæ, Ilicaceæ and Samydaceæ of Cooke are Dichapetalaceæ, Aizoaceæ, Aquifoliaceæ and Flacourtiaceæ respectively of Engler and Prantl. And Boraginaceæ, Haloragidaceæ and Malphigiaceæ* of the former are Borraginaceæ, Halorrhagidaceæ and Malpighiaceæ of the latter. Then there are differences in the limits of the orders between the two. Fumariaceæ, Hypericaceæ and Illecebraceæ appear in Cooke as independent orders. In the other work they are subordinated under Papaveraceæ, Guttiferæ and Caryophyllaceæ, respectively. A large number of independent orders of Engler and Prantl, on the other hand, are similarly subordinated in Cooke as shown in the table further on.

There are also many transfers of genera from one order to another. Thus Sansevieria and Ophiopogon are found under Hæmodoraceæ in Cooke, while in Engler and Prantl they are given under Liliaceæ‡. The sequence of the natural orders in the two works is entirely different. The sequence represents the view taken of the affinities of plants, and as such is of the greatest consideration. I give further below the sequence of orders of Cooke (based as it is on that of Bentham and Hooker) and of Engler and Prantl. Only those orders are mentioned that include Bombay genera, whether indigenous or introduced.

Independent Orders of Engler and Prantl.	*Orders of Cooke in which they are incorporated.*
Aponogetonaceæ	Naiadaceæ.
Balsaminaceæ	Geraniaceæ.
Bombacaceæ	Malvaceæ.
Basellaceæ	Chenopodiaceæ.
Butomaceæ	Alismaceæ.
Cannaceæ	Scitamineæ.
Caricaceæ	Passifloraceæ.
Elæocarpaceæ	Tiliaceæ.
Hernandiaceæ	Combretaceæ.
Hippocrateaceæ	Celastraceæ.
Hydrocaryaceæ	Onagraceæ.
Lecythedaceæ	Myrtaceæ.
Marantaceæ	Scitamineæ.
Martyniaceæ	Pedaliaceæ.
Moraceæ	Urticaceæ.
Musaceæ	Scitamineæ.
Oxalidaceæ	Geraniaceæ.
Potamogetonaceæ	Naiadaceæ.
Punicaceæ	Lythraceæ.
Sonneratiaceæ	Lythraceæ.
Staphyleaceæ	Sapindaceæ.
Symplocaceæ	Styracaceæ.

* A misprint, I believe.

‡ The following table gives all the transfers of genera from one order to another that are met with.

Genus.	*Order in Engler and Prantl.*	*Order in Cooke*, i.e., *in Bentham & Hooker.*
Balanite	Zygophyllaceæ	Simarubæ.
Gisekia	Phytolaccaceæ	Ficoideæ.
Limeum	Do.	Do.
Ophiopogon	Liliaceæ	Hæmodoraceæ.
Peliosanthes	Do.	Do.
Sansevieria	Do.	Do.
Spathelia	Rutaceæ	Simarubæ.

*Bombay Orders as arranged in Cooke's Flora.**

Ranunculaceæ	Rutaceæ	Begoniaceæ	Scrophulariaceæ	Gnetaceæ
Dilleniaceæ	Simarubaceæ	Datiscaceæ	Orobanchaceæ	*Coniferæ*
Magnoliaceæ	Ochnaceæ	*Cactaceæ*	Lentibulariaceæ	*Cycadaceæ*
Anonaceæ	Burseraceæ	Ficoideæ	Gesneriaceæ	Hydrocharitaceæ
Menispermaceæ	Meliaceæ	Umbelliferæ	Bignoniaceæ	Burmanniaceæ
Berberidaceæ	Chailletiaceæ	Araliaceæ	Pedaliaceæ	Orchidaceæ
Nymphæaceæ	Olacaceæ	Cornaceæ	Acanthaceæ	Scitamineæ
Papaveraceæ	Ilicaceæ	*Caprifoliaceæ*	Verbenaceæ	*Bromeliaceæ*
Fumariaceæ	Celastraceæ	Rubiaceæ	Labiatæ	Hæmodoraceæ
Curciferæ	Rhamnaceæ	*Valerianaceæ*	Plantaginaceæ	*Irideæ.*
Capparidaceæ	Vitaceæ	*Dipsaceæ*	Nyctaginaceæ	Amaryllidaceæ
Resedaceæ	Sapindaceæ	Compositæ	Illecebraceæ	Taccaceæ
Violaceæ	Sabiaceæ	Goodeniaceæ	Amarantaceæ	Dioscoreaceæ
Bixaceæ	Anacardiaceæ	Campanulaceæ	Chenopodiaceæ	Liliaceæ
Pittosporaceæ	Moringaceæ	*Ericaceæ*	*Phytolaccaceæ*	Pontederiaceæ
Polygalaceæ	Connaraceæ	Plumbaginaceæ	Polygonaceæ	Xyridaceæ
Caryophyllaceæ	Leguminosæ	Primulaceæ	Podostemonaceæ	Commelinaceæ
Portulacaceæ	Rosaceæ	Myrsinaceæ	Aristolochiaceæ	Flagellariaceæ
Tamaricaceæ	Saxifragaceæ	Sapotaceæ	Piperaceæ	Juncaceæ
Elatinaceæ	Crassulaceæ	Ebenaceæ	Myristicaceæ	Palmæ
Hypericaceæ	Droseraceæ	Styracaceæ	Lauraceæ	Pandanaceæ
Guttiferæ	Haloragidaceæ	Oleaceæ	*Proteaceæ*	*Cyclanthaceæ* Typhaceæ
Ternstrœmiaceæ	Rhizophoraceæ	Salvadoraceæ	Thymelæaceæ	Araceæ
Dipterocarpaceæ	Combretaceæ	Apocynaceæ	Elæagnaceæ	Lemnaceæ
Ancistrocladaceæ	Myrtaceæ	Asclepiadaceæ	Loranthaceæ	Alismaceæ
Malvaceæ	Melastomaceæ	Loganiaceæ	Santalaceæ	Naiadaceæ
Sterculiaceæ	Lythraceæ	Gentianaceæ	Balanophoraceæ	Eriocaulaceæ
Tiliaceæ	Onagraceæ	*Polemoniaceæ*	Euphorbiaceæ	Cyperaceæ
Linaceæ	Samydaceæ	Hydrophyllaceæ	Urticaceæ	Gramineæ
Malpighiaceæ	*Turneraceæ*	Boraginaceæ	*Casuarinaceæ*	
Zygophyllaceæ	Passifloraceæ	Convolvulaceæ	Salicaceæ	
Geraniaceæ	Cucurbitaceæ	Solanaceæ	Ceratophyllaceæ	

* The names of introduced orders are given in *italics.*

*Bombay Orders arranged in accordance with Engler and Prantl's Pflanzen-familian.**

Cycadaceæ	Piperaceæ	Crassulaceæ	Ochnaceæ	Primulaceæ
Pinaceæ	Salicaceæ	Saxifragaceæ	Theaceæ	Plumbaginaceæ
Gnetaceæ	Moraceæ	Pittosporaceæ	Guttiferæ	Sapotaceæ
Typhaceæ	Urticaceæ	Rosaceæ	Dipterocarpaceæ	Ebenaceæ
Pandanaceæ	*Proteaceæ*	Connaraceæ	Elatinaceæ	Symplocaceæ
Potamogetonaceæ	Loranthaceæ	Leguminosæ	Tamaricaceæ	Oleaceæ
Najadaceæ	Santalaceæ	Geraniaceæ	Bixaceæ	Salvadoraceæ
Aponogetonaceæ	Olacaceæ	Oxalidaceæ	*Canellaceæ*	Loganiaceæ
Alismaceæ	Balanophoraceæ	Tropæolaceæ	Violaceæ	Gentianaceæ
Butomaceæ	Aristolochiaceæ	Linaceæ	Flacourtiaceæ	Apocynaceæ
Hydrocharitaceæ	Polygonaceæ	*Erythroxylaceæ*	*Turneraceæ*	Asclepiadaceæ
Gramineæ	Chenopodiaceæ	Zygophyllaceæ	Passifloraceæ	Convolvulaceæ
Cyperaceæ	Amarantaceæ	Rutaceæ	Caricaceæ	*Polemoniaceæ*
Palmæ	Nyctaginaceæ	Simarubaceæ	Datiscaceæ	Hydrophyllaceæ
Cyclanthaceæ	*Phytolaccaceæ*	Burseraceæ	Begoniaceæ	Borraginaceæ
Araceæ	Aizoaceæ	Meliaceæ	Ancistrocladaceæ	Verbenaceæ
Lemnaceæ	Portulacaceæ	Malpighiaceæ	*Cactaceæ*	Labiatæ
Flagellariaceæ	Basellaceæ	Polygalaceæ	Thymeleæaceæ	Solanaceæ
Xyridaceæ	Caryophyllaceæ	Dichapetalaceæ	Elæagnaceæ	Scrophulariaceæ
Eriocaulonaceæ	Nymphæaceæ	Euphorbiaceæ	Lythraceæ	Bignoniaceæ
Bromeliaceæ	Ceratophyllaceæ	Anacardiaceæ	Sonneratiaceæ	Pedaliaceæ
Commelinaceæ	Ranunculaceæ	Aquifoliaceæ	Punicaceæ	Martyniaceæ
Pontederiaceæ	*Berberidaceæ*	Celastraceæ	Lecythidaceæ	Orobanchaceæ
Juncaceæ	Menispermaceæ	Hippocratiaceæ	Rhizophoraceæ	Gesneriaceæ
Liliaceæ	*Magnoliaceæ*	Staphyliaceæ	Combretaceæ	Lentibulariaceæ
Amaryllidaceæ	Anonaceæ	Sapindaceæ	Myrtaceæ	Acanthaceæ
Taccaceæ	Myristicaceæ	Sabiaceæ	Melastomaceæ	Plantaginaceæ
Dioscoreaceæ	Lauraceæ	Balsaminaceæ	Onagraceæ	Rubiaceæ
Iridaceæ	Hernandiaceæ	Rhamnaceæ	Hydrocaryaceæ	*Caprifoliaceæ*
Musaceæ	Papaveraceæ	Vitaceæ	Halorrhagidaceæ	*Valerianaceæ*
Zingiberaceæ	Cruciferæ	Elæocarpaceæ	Araliaceæ	*Dipsaceæ*
Cannaceæ	Capparidaceæ	Tiliaceæ	Umbelliferæ	Cucurbitaceæ
Marantaceæ	Resedaceæ	Malvaceæ	Cornaceæ	Campanulaceæ
Burmanniaceæ	Moringaceæ	Bombacaceæ	*Ericaceæ*	Goodeniaceæ
Orchidaceæ	Droseraceæ	Sterculiaceæ	Myrsinaceæ	Compositæ
Casuarinaceæ	Podostemonaceæ	Dilleniaceæ		

THE NATURAL ORDERS OF BOMBAY PLANTS WITH DERIVATIONS OF THE NAMES.

This list includes the indigenous as well as introduced natural orders. The latter are printed in *italics* to distinguish them from the former. Most of the indigenous orders have cultivated representatives. Those that have not any species of theirs cultivated in the Bombay Presidency have a † placed after them.

Acanthaceæ	..	genus Acanthus, *q. v.*
Alismaceæ †	..	genus Alisma: Celtic *alis*, water.—N.
Amarantaceæ	..	genus Amarantus, *q. v.*
Amaryllidaceæ	..	genus Amaryllis: the name of a countrywoman mentioned by Theocritus and Virgil.—N.
Anacardiaceæ	..	genus Anarcardium, *q. v.*
Ancistrocladaceæ †	..	genus Ancistrocladus, *q. v.*
Anonaceæ	..	genus Anona, *q. v.*
Apocynaceæ	..	genus Apocynum: adopted by Dioscorides because the plant was supposed to be poisonous to dogs.—N.
Araceæ	..	genus Arum: the ancient name of these plants.—B.
Araliaceæ	..	genus Aralia: meaning unknown.—N.

*The names of introduced orders are given in *italics*.

Aristolochiaceæ	genus Aristolochia, *q. v.*
Asclepiadaceæ	genus Asclepias, *q. v.*
Balanophoraceæ †	genus Balanophora: bearing acorns (balanos)—N.
Begoniaceæ	genus Begonia, *q. v.*
Berberidaceæ	genus Berberis: from Arabic *Berberys*.—B.
Bignoniaceæ	genus Bignonia, *q. v.*
Bixaceæ	genus Bixa: its South American name.—N.
Boraginaceæ * *	genus Borago: derivation very uncertain.—N.
Bromeliaceæ	genus Bromelia: after Bromel, a Swedish botanist.—N.
Burmanniaceæ †	genus Burmannia, *q. v.*
Burseraceæ	genus Bursera: from J. Burser, disciple of Caspar Bauhin.—N.
Cactaceæ	genus Cactus: a name used by the ancients to denote any spiny plant.—B.
Campanulaceæ	genus Campanula, *q. v.*
Canellaceæ	genus Canella.
Capparidaceæ	genus Capparis, *q. v.*
Caprifoliaceæ	genus Caprifolium: meaning a goat-leaf, possibly in reference to the climbing habit.—B.
Caryophyllaceæ	genus Caryophyllus: an old botanical name for the clove pink; the application of the name obscure.—B.
Casuarinaceæ	genus Casuarina, *q. v.*
Celastraceæ †	genus Celastrus: from the Greek name for the Privet.—N.
Ceratophyllaceæ †	genus Ceratophyllum, *q. v.*
Chailletiaceæ † *	genus Chailletia, *q. v.*
Chenopodiaceæ	genus Chenopodium, *q. v.*
Combretaceæ	genus Combretum, *q. v.*
Commelinaceæ	genus Commelina, *q. v.*
Compositæ	after the form of the inflorescence.
Coniferæ	after the form of the fruit.
Connaraceæ †	genus Connarus: an ancient name of a plant.—N.
Convolvulaceæ	genus Convolvulus, *q. v.*
Cornaceæ †	genus Cornus: *cornu*, a horn: the wood thought to be as hard as horn.—N.
Crassulaceæ	genus Crassula: diminutive of *Crassus* thick: the leaves are such.
Cruciferæ	after the form of the corolla.
Cucurbitaceæ	genus Cucurbita, *q. v.*
Cycadaceæ	genus Cycas, *q. v.*
Cyclanthaceæ	genus Cyclanthus, *kyklos anthos*: the flowers are spirally arranged.
Cyperaceæ	genus Cyperus, *q. v.*
Datiscaceæ †	genus Datisca: derivation unknown.—N.
Dilleniaceæ	genus Dillenia, *q. v.*
Dioscoreaceæ	genus Dioscorea, *q. v.*
Dipterocarpaceæ	genus Dipterocarpus, *q. v.*
Droseraceæ †	genus Drosera, *q. v.*
Ebenaceæ	from the Latin *ebenus*, meaning ebony.
Elæagnaceæ †	genus Elæagnus, *q. v.*
Elatinaceæ †	genus Elatina, *q. v.*
Ericaceæ	genus Erica: *Erica* of Pliny.

** Borraginaceæ in E. & P.

* Called Dichapetalaceæ by Engler and Prantl.

Eriocaulaceæ †	..	genus Eriocaulon, *q. v.*
Euphorbiaceæ	..	genus Euphorbia, *q. v.*
Ficoideæ *	..	Fig-like.
Flagellariaceæ †	..	genus Flagellaria, *q. v.*
Fumariaceæ ‡	..	genus Fumaria, *q. v.*
Gentianaceæ	..	genus Gentiana, from GENTIUS, king of Illyria.—N.
Geraniaceæ	..	genus Geranium, *q. v.*
Gesneriaceæ	..	genus Gesneria, *q. v.*
Gnetaceæ†	..	genus Gnetum, *q. v.*
Goodeniaceæ	..	genus Goodenia: after Dr. Samuel GOODENOUGH, 1743-1827, Bishop of Carlisle, a botanist.—N.
Gramineæ	..	meaning grasses.
Guttiferæ	..	meaning drop-bearing, in allusion to the resinous exudation.—B.
Hæmodoraceæ †	..	genus Hæmodorum: *haima* blood, and *dorum*, a gift.—N.
Haloragidaceæ ¶†	..	genus Haloragis, *q. v.*
Hydrocharitaceæ	..	genus Hydrocharis, water-grace: a pretty water plant.
Hydrophyllaceæ	..	genus Hydrophyllum: leaves loaded with water in spring time.—N.
Hypericaceæ §†	..	genus Hypericum: the old Greek name used by Dioscorides.—N.
Ilicaceæ **†	..	genus Ilex, *q. v.*
Illecebraceæ‡‡†	..	genus Illecebrum: from *illecebra*, enticement applied by Pliny to *Sedum*.
Iridaceæ	..	genus Iris: meaning rainbow.
Juncaceæ †	..	genus Juncus, *q. v.*
Labiatæ	..	after the form of the corolla.
Lauraceæ	..	genus Laurus, *q. v.* (also written Laurineæ).
Leguminosæ	..	after the type of the fruit.
Lemnaceæ†	..	genus Lemna, *q. v.*
Lentibulariaceæ †	..	genus Lentibularia: said to mean lens and a small pipe; significance obscure.—B.
Liliaceæ	..	genus Lilium, its old Latin name.—N.
Linaceæ	..	genus Linum, *q. v.*
Loganiaceæ	..	genus Logania: after James LOGAN, 1674-1751, born in Ireland, Governor of Pennsylvania, a writer on Botany.—N
Loranthaceæ	..	genus Loranthus, *q. v.*
Lythraceæ	..	genus Lythrum: *lythron*, black blood; alluding the colour of the flowers.—N.
Magnoliaceæ	..	genus Magnolia, *q. v.*
Malpighiaceæ	..	genus Malpighia, *q. v.*
Malvaceæ	..	genus Malva, *q. v.*
Melastomaceæ	..	genus Melastoma, *q. v.*
Meliaceæ	..	genus Melia, *q. v.*
Menispermaceæ	..	genus Menispermum: *mene*, the moon; *sperma*, a seed; in allusion to the half moon shaped seeds.—B.

* Called Aizoaceæ by Engler and Prantl.
‡ Merged with Papaveraceæ by E. and P.
¶ Engler and Prantl give it thus.—Halorrhagidaceæ.
§ Merged with Guttiferæ by E. and P.
** Aquifoliaceæ of E. and P.
‡‡ Under Caryophyllaceæ in E. and P.

Moringaceæ	..	genus Moringa, *q. v.*
Myristicaceæ †	..	genus Myristica, *q. v.*
Myrsinaceæ	..	genus Myrsine, *q. v.*
Myrtaceæ	..	genus Myrtus, *q. v.*
Naiadaceæ †	..	genus Naias, *q. v.*
Nyctaginaceæ	..	genus Nyctago, meaning night in allusion to nocturnal flowering.—B.
Nymphæaceæ	..	genus Nymphæa, *q. v.*
Ochnaceæ	..	genus Ochna, *q. v.*
Olacaceæ †	..	genus Olax, *q. v.*
Oleaceæ	..	genus Olea, *q. v.*
Onagraceæ	..	genus Onagra, meaning a wild ass, after a fancied resemblance between the ears of that animal and the leaves of these plants.—B.
Orchidaceæ	..	genus Orchis, *q. v.*
Orobanchaceæ †	..	genus Orobanche, *q. v.*
Palmæ	..	from the Latin name *palma*.—B.
Pandanaceæ	..	genus Pandanus, *q. v.*
Papaveraceæ	..	genus Papaver, *q. v.*
Passifloraceæ	..	genus Passiflora, *q. v.*
Pedaliaceæ	..	genus Pedalium, *q. v.*
Phytolaccaceæ	..	genus Phytolacca: meaning plant and lac, in reference to the red juice of the fruit.—B.
Piperaceæ	..	genus Piper, *q. v.*
Pittosporaceæ †	..	genus Pittosporum, *q. v.*
Plantaginaceæ	..	genus Plantago, *q. v.*
Plumbaginaceæ	..	genus Plumbago, *q. v.*
Podostemonaceæ †	..	genus Podostemon, *q. v.*
Polemoniaceæ	..	genus Polemonium, an ancient name of doubtful application.—B.
Polygalaceæ †	..	genus Polygala, *q. v.*
Polygonaceæ	..	genus Polygonum, *q. v.*
Pontederiaceæ	..	genus Pontederia, *q. v.*
Portulacaceæ	..	genus Portulaca, *q. v.*
Primulaceæ	..	genus Primula : *primus*, first; referring to the early flowering.—N.
Proteaceæ	..	genus Protea : from the sea-god Proteus, in allusion to the great diversity of the genus.—B.
Ranunculaceæ	..	genus Ranunculus, *q. v.*
Resedaceæ	..	genus Reseda, *q. v.*
Rhamnaceæ	..	genus Rhamnus, *q. v.*
Rhizophoraceæ†	..	genus Rhizophora, *q. v.*
Rosaceæ	..	genus Rosa, *q. v.*
Rubiaceæ	..	genus Rubia, *q. v.*
Rutaceæ	..	genus Ruta, *q. v.*
Sabiaceæ†	..	genus Sabia.
Salicaceæ	..	genus Salix, *q. v.*
Salvadoraceæ†	..	genus Salvadora, *q. v.*
Samydaceæ*†	..	genus Samyda: *Samydo*, the birch: named after the resemblance in habit.—N.
Santalaceæ	..	genus Santalum, *q. v.*
Sapindaceæ	..	genus Sapindus, *q. v.*
Sapotaceæ	..	genus Sapota, *q. v.*
Saxifragaceæ	..	genus Saxifraga, *q. v.*
Scitamineæ	..	

* Flacourtiaceæ of Engler and Prantl.

Scrophulariaceæ	..	genus Scrophularia: so named in reference to its supposed medicinal qualities in cases of Scrofula.—N.
Simarubaceæ	..	genus Simaruba: the name of a plant—the Caribbean.
Solanaceæ	..	genus Solanum, *q. v.*
Sterculiaceæ	..	genus Sterculia, *q. v.*
Styracaceæ†	..	genus Styrax: the ancient Greek name of the plant which produces Storax.—N.
Taccaceæ	..	genus Tacca, *q. v.*
Tamaricaceæ†	..	genus Tamarix, *q. v.*
Ternstrœmiaceæ†	..	genus Ternstrœmia after Christopher TERNSTRŒM, a Swedish naturalist and traveller in China; died 1745.—N.
Thymelæaceæ‡ †	..	genus Thymelæa, meaning thyme and olive or oil.—B.
Tiliaceæ	..	genus Tilia: the old Latin name for the Lime.
Turneraceæ	..	genus Turnera, *q. v.*
Typhaceæ†	..	genus Typha, *q. v.*
Umbelliferæ	..	after the form of the inflorescence.
Urticaceæ	..	genus Urtica, *q. v.*
Valerianaceæ	..	genus Valeriana, a name of uncertain origin.—B.
Verbenaceæ	..	genus Verbena, *q. v.*
Violaceæ	..	genus Viola, *q. v.*
Vitaceæ	..	genus Vitis, *q. v.*
Xyridaceæ †	..	genus Xyris, *q. v.*
Zygophyllaceæ	..	genus Zygophyllum, *q. v.*

BOTANICAL AUTHORS.

The following are the authors of the genera of the Bombay Presidency :—

Adans.	..	Michael Adanson, 1727-1806. France.
Ait.	..	William Aiton, 1731-1793. England.
Anders.	..	G. Anderson.
And., T.	..	Thomas Anderson, Director of Botanical Gardens in Calcutta.
Arn.	..	George Arnold Walker-Arnott, 1799-1868. Scotland.*
Aubl.	..	J. B. C. F. Aublet, 1720-1778. France.
Auct. or *Auth.*	..	Authors: referring by usage to various or many writers.
Baill. or *H. Bn.*	..	H. Baillon, author of the great Natural History of Plants in French.
Bartl.	..	F. G. Bartling.
Beauv. or *P. B.*	..	Ambroise Maria Francois Joseph Palisot de Beauvois 1755-1820. France.
Bec.	..	O. Beccari, Italian botanist.
Benn.	..	J. J. Bennett.
Benth.	..	George Bentham, 1800-1884, one of the distinguished botanist of England, one of the authors of Bentham and Hooker's "Genera Plantarum."
Berger.	..	Ernst Berger, died 1853. Germany.

‡ Cooke has Thymeleæceæ, a misprint.

Explanation of abbreviations :—B. = Bailey's Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture. N. = Nicholson's Dictionary of Gardening.

* See this Journal, Vol. XVII, p. 567.

Bernh.	..	Johann Jacob Bernhardi, 1774-1850. Germany.
Berry.	..	
Bge.	..	A. Bunge.
Bigel.	..	Jacob Bigelow, 1787-1879. Massachusetts.
Blanco.	..	
Bl.	..	Karl Ludwig Blume, born 1796 at Braunschweig, died 1862 at Leyden.
Boiss.	..	Edmond Boissier, 1810-1886. Switzerland. Author of "Flora Orientalis" and other works.
Boj.	..	W. Bojer, 1800-1856, author of Flora of Mauritius. Austria.
Borkh.	..	Moritz Balthasar Borkhausen, 1760-1806. Germany.
Bory.	..	J. B. Bory de St. Vincent.
Br. or *Br., P.*	..	P. Brown.
Br., R.	..	Robert Brown, born 1773, Scotland, died 1858, London. Author of many important works.
Brongn.	..	Adolphe Théodore Brongniart, 1801-1876. France.
Buch-Ham.	..	Dr. Francis Hamilton, formerly Buchanan.
Bunge.	..	Alexander von Bunge, 1803-1890. Russia.
Bur.	..	E. Bureau.
Burm.	..	Johannes Burmann, 1706-1779, Professor at Amsterdam: wrote on plants of Ceylon and Malabar.
Burm. f.	..	Nickolous Laurens Burmann, 1734-1793, son of the preceding.
Camb.	..	Cambess.
Cass.	..	Alexander Henri Gabriel Cassini, Comte de, 1781-1832. France.
Cav.	..	Antonio Jose Cavanilles, 1745-1804. Spain.
C. B. C.	..	C. B. Clarke, the well known Indian botanist.
Cerv.	..	Vincente Cervantes, 1759 (?)-1829. Spanish botanist.
Cham.	..	Adalbert von Chamisso, poet and naturalist, 1781-1838. Germany.
Chois.	..	Jacque Denys Choisy, 1799-1859. Switzerland.
Coem.	..	E. Coemans.
Colebr.	..	Henry Thomas Colebrooke, 1765-1837. England.
Comm.	..	P. Commerson.
Corr.	..	J. F. Correa-de-Serra.
Cunn.	..	A. Cunningham.
Cyr.	..	D. Cryrillo.
Dalz.	..	Nicholas A. Dalzell, the joint author of Dalzell and Gibson's Bombay Flora—1861.
DC.	..	Augustin Pyramus De Candolle, 1778-1841, projector of the Prodromus, and head of a distinguished family.
DC., A.	..	Alphonse De Candolle, the son (1806-1893).
DC., C.	..	Casimir De Candolle, the grandson.
Dcne.	..	Joseph Decaisne, 1809-1882. France.
Del.	..	A. Raffeneau Delile.
Dennst.	..	A. W. Dennstedt.
Desf.	..	René Louiche Desfontaines, 1750-1833. France.
Desv.	..	Augustin Nicaise Desvaux, 1784-1856. France.
Dill.	..	Johann Jacob Dillenius, Professor of Botany in Oxford, 1687-1747.
Don.	..	George Don, 1798-1856. England.
Don., D.	..	David Don, brother of George, 1800-1841. Scotland.
Dr.	..	Prof. O. Drude of Dresden, Germany.
Dry.	..	Jonas Dryander, 1748-1810. Sweden.

Dmrt.	..	Barthèlemy Charles Dumortier, 1797-1878. Belgium.
Dunal.	..	Michel Felix Dunal, 1789-1856. France.
Durazz.	..	
Duval.	..	
Ellis.	..	John Ellis, 1711-1776. England.
Endl.	..	Stephan Ladislaus Endlicher, 1804-1849, Professor at Vienna. Numerous works.
Esch.	..	Johann Friedrick Eschscholtz, 1793-1831. Germany.
Fenzl.	..	Edward Fenzl, Professor and Custodian of botanical museum at Wiens, 1808-1879.
Fisch.	..	Friedrich Ernst Ludwig von Fischer, 1782-1854. Russia.
Forsk.	..	Pehr. Forskal, 1736-1768; collected in Egypt and Arabia.
Forst.	..	G. Forster, son of Johann Reinhold Forster. Germany.
Foug.	..	A. D. Fougeroux.
Fresen.	..	G. Fresenius.
Gamble.	..	J. S. Gamble of the Indian Forest Department.
Gasp.	..	
Gardn.	..	Gardner.
Gartn.	..	Joseph Gartner, 1732-1791. Germany.
Gartn. f.	..	C. F. Gartner, son of the preceding.
Gaud.	..	Charles Gaudichaud-Beaupre, 1789-1864. France.
Gawl.	..	See Ker-Gawl below.
Gib.	..	Alexander Gibson.
Gmel.	..	Samuel Gottlieb Gmelin, 1743-1774. Russia.
Godr.	..	D. A. Godren.
Grah.	..	R. *or* J. Graham.*
Gray.	..	Asa Gray, 1810-1888, Harvard University, Massachusetts. America's most noted botanist.
Gren.	..	C. Grenier.
Griff.	..	William Griffith, 1810-1845. England. †
Griseb.	..	Heinrich Rudolph August Grisebach, 1814-1879. Germany.
Gronov.	..	Gronovius.
Hack.	..	J. C. Hackel.
Hall.	..	A. Haller.
Ham.	..	F. Hamilton.
Hance.	..	
Hassk.	..	Justus Karl. Hasskarl, born 1811. Germany.
Haust.	..	J. Haustein.
Hartm.	..	C. J. Hartmann.
Harv.	..	W. H. Harvey.
Haw.	..	Adrian Hardy Haworth, 1772-1833. England.
H. B. K.	..	Friedrich Alexander von Humboldt, 1796-1859. Germany. Aimé Bonpland, 1773-1858. France. Karl Sigismund Kunth, 1788-1850. Germany. Authors of a great work on plants of the New World.
Herb.	..	William Herbert, 1778-1847. England.
Hochst.	..	Christian Friedrich Hochstetter, 1787-1860; described many African plants.
Hoffm.	..	George Franz Hoffmann, 1761-1826. Germany.
Hook.	..	William Jackson Hooker, 1785-1865. England.
H. f.	..	Joseph Dalton Hooker, the son, 1817-1911. England.
Horkel.	..	
Houst.	..	W. Houston.
Jack.	..	B. Daydon Jackson.

* *Ibid*, p. 567. † *Ibid*, pp. 565-6.

Jacq.	..	J. F. de Jacquin, and *Jacq. f.*, his son.
Jaub.	..	Hippolyte François de Jaubert. French botanist. Born 1798.
Juss.	..	Antoine Laurent Jussieu, 1748-1836, the first to introduce the natural families of plants. France.
Juss. A.	..	Ad. de Jussieu.
Ker or *Ker-Gawl.*	..	John Bellenden Ker, 1765 (?)-1871, botanist, wit and man of fashion. First known as John Gawler. In 1793 was compelled to leave army because of sympathy with French Revolution. His name was changed in 1804 to John Ker Bellenden, but he was known to his friends as Bellenden Ker. First editor of Edward's Botanical Register.
Klatt.	..	Freidrich Wilhelm Klatt, a German botanist.
Koehne.	..	Emil Koehne, Professor at Berlin. Pub. "Deutsche Dendrologie."
Kön.	..	C. *or* J. G. Köning.
Korth	..	P. W. Korthals.
Kotschy.	..	Theodor Kotschy, assistant curator at Vienna, 1813-1866. Wrote on oriental plants.
Kth.	..	See H. B. K.
Kurz.	..	
Labill.	..	J. J. de Labillardiere.
Lam. or *Lamk.*	..	Jean Baptiste Antoine Pierre Monnet Lamarck, 1744-1829, author of the Lamarckian philosophy of organic evolution. France.
Laur.	..	Antoine Laurent.
Lehm.	..	Johann Georg Christian Lehmann, 1792-1860, Professor at Hamburg, wrote several monographs, and described many new plants.
Lesch.	..	L. T. Leschenault.*
Less.	..	C. F. Lessing.
L'Her.	..	C. L. L'Heritier de Brutelle, 1746-1800. France.
Lind.	..	J. Linden, 1817-1898. Belgium. For many years Director of L'Illustration Horticole.
Link.	..	Heinrich Friedrich Link, 1767-1851. Germany.
Linn. or *L.*	..	Carolus Linnæus (Carl von Linné), 1707-1778, the "Father of Botany" and author of binomial nomenclature. Sweden.
L. f.	..	Carl von Linné, the son, 1741-1783. Sweden.
Löfl.	..	P. Löffling.
Lour.	..	Juan Loureiro, 1715-1796, Missionary in China. Portugal.
Manso.	..	
Mart.	..	Karl Friedrich Philipp von Martius, 1794-1868, Professor at Munich, monographer of Palms, founder of the great Flora Brasiliensis, and author of many works.
Maton.	..	
Medik.	..	Friedrich Casmir Medikus, 1736-1808, Director of the garden at Mannheim.
Meisn.	..	Karl Friedrich Meisner, 1800-1874. Switzerland.
Mey. E.	..	Enrst Heinrich Friedrich Meyer, 1791-1851, Prussia.
Mey. C. A.	..	Carl Anton Meyer, 1795-1855, director of the botanic garden at St. Petersburg, wrote on Russian botany.
Micheli. M.	..	

* See *ibid*, p. 564.

Mich. .. André Michaux, 1746-1802. France, but for ten years a resident of North America.

Miers. ..

Mik. .. Mikan.

Mill. .. Phillip Miller, 1691-1771, of Chelsea, England, author of a celebrated Dictionary of Gardening, which had many editions.

Mœnch. .. Konrad Mœnch, 1744-1805. Germany.

Moq. .. Alfred Moquin-Tandon, 1804-1863. France.

Mor. .. A. Moritzi.

Moric. ..

Muhl. .. Henry Ludwig Muhlenberg, 1756-1817, Pennsylvania.

Mull. Arg. .. Jean Muller, of Aargau, 1828-1896, wrote for De Candolle's "Prodromus", Vol. 16.

Mull. F. .. Ferdinand von Muller, royal botanist at Melbourne, has written much on Australian and economic botany. 1825-1896.

Munro. ..

Mut. .. J. C. Mutis.

Naud. .. Charles Naudin, 1815-1899, botanist, frequent contributor to "Revue Horticole."

Neck. .. N. J. de Necker.

Nees. .. Christian Gottfried Nees von Esenbeck, 1776-1858. Prussia.

Nimmo. ..

Nor. .. Fernando de Noronha, died 1787 in Isle de France.

Nutt. .. Thomas Nuttall, 1786-1859. Massachusetts.

Ort. .. Casimiro Gomez Ortega, 1740-1818. Spain.

Otto. .. Friedrich Otto, 1782-1856. Germany.

Pauq. .. C. L. C. Pauquy.

P. B. .. See *Beauv* above.

Pers. .. Christian Hendrick Persoon, 1755-1837. Germany.

Peyr. .. J. Peyritsch.

Planch. .. Jules Emile Planchon, Professor at Montpellier, France. 1833-1900.

Plum. .. C. Plumier.

Pohl. .. Johann Emmanuel Pohl, 1782-1834 Professor at Vienna, wrote a large book on travels in Brazil.

Poir. .. Jean Louis Marie Poiret, 1755-1834. France.

Popp. .. E. Popping.

Presl. .. Karl Boriweg Presl, 1794-1852. Bohemia.

Raddi. .. Guiseppe Raddi, 1770-1829. Italy.

Rafin. .. Constantino Samuel Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1784-1842. Professor of Natural History, Transyvania University. Lexington, Kentucky.

Rgl. .. Eduard von Regel, 1815-1892, German, founder of Gartenflora. Director, botanic garden at St. Petersburg.

Rchb. .. Heinrich Gottlieb Ludwig Reichenbach, 1793-1879. Germany.

Rchb. f. .. Heinrich Gustav Reichenbach, 1823-1889, son of the preceding. Orchids.

Retz. ..

Rich. .. A. Richard.

Rich., L. C. .. Louis Claude Marie Richard, 1754-1821, France.

Roth. .. Albrecht Wilhelm Roth, 1757-1834. Physician at Vegesack, near Bremen.

Rottb. .. C. F. Rottboll.
Roxb. .. William Roxburgh, 1759-1815. India.*
Royen. ..
Royle. .. John Forbes Royle, born 1800 at Cawnpore, died 1858, London. Professor in London. Plants of India.†
Rupp. ..
Salisb. .. Richard Antony Salisbury, 1761-1829. England.
Salm-Dyck. .. Joseph, Prince and High Count Salm-Reifferscheidt-Dyck, born at Dyck, 1773, died 1861. Wrote on Aloe, Cactus, Mesembryanthemum.
Savi. .. Gætano Savi, died 1844. Italy.
Schau. .. J. K. Schauer.
Sch. Bip. .. C. H. Schultz (Bipontinus).
Schlcht. .. Diedrich Franz Leonhard von Schlechtendahl, 1794-1866. Professor at Halle, wrote several memoirs in Latin and German.
Schleid. .. M. J. Schleiden.
Schnitzl. .. A. Schnitzlein.
Schott. .. Heinrich Wilhelm Schott, 1794-1865. Wrote much on Aroids with Nyman and Kotschy.
Schrad .. Heinrich Adolph Schrader, 1767-1836. Germany.
Schrank. .
Schreb. .. J. C. D. Schreber.
Scop. .. Johann Anton Scopoli, 1723-1788. Italy.
Seem. .. Berthold Seemann, Hanover, 1825-1872. Wrote on Palms and botany of the voyage of the *Herald*.
Sendtn. .. G. Sendtner.
Sieb. & Zucc. .. Philipp Franz von Siebold, 1796-1866, and Joseph Gerhard Zuccarini, 1797-1848. Germany.
Silv. Manso. ..
Sm. .. Sir James Edward Smith, 1759-1828. England.
Sonn. .. P. Sonnerat.
Spach. .. Eduard Spach, born 1801 Strassburg, died 1879.
Spreng. .. Kurt Sprengel, 1766-1833. Germany.
Stadm. ..
Stapf. .. Otto Stapf.
Steinh. .. A. Steinheil.
St. Hil. .. Auguste de Saint Hilaire, 1779-1853. France.
Stocks. ..
Sw. .. Olof Swartz, 1760-1818. Sweden.
Thoms., T. .. T. Thomson.
Thou. .. Du Petit Thouars.
Thunb. .. Carl Peter Thunberg, 1743-1822, wrote "Flora Japonica" (1784). Sweden.
Thw. .. George Henry Kendrick Thwaites, 1811-1882, Ceylon botanist.
Tourn. .. J. P. de Tournefort, 1656-1708. France.
Trèc. .. Trecul.
Trin. .. C. B. Trinius.
Tul. ..
Vahl. .. Martin Vahl, 1749-1804. Denmark.
Vaill. ..
Vent. .. Etienne Pierre Ventenat, 1757-1808. France.
Vis. .. R. de Visiani.
Vog. .. H. Vogel.

* See *ibid*, p. 564. † *Ibid*, p. 566.

Wall.	..	Nathanael Wallich, born 1786, Copenhagen, died 1854, London. Wrote on plants of India and Asia.
Wats.	..	Sereno Watson, 1826-1892, Harvard University.
Web.	..	Friedrich Weber, 1781-1823. Germany.
Wedd.	..	H. A. Weddell, wrote for De Candolle's "Prodromus", Vol. 16, etc.
Welw.	..	Friedrich Welwitsch, 1806-1872.
Wendl.	..	Hermann Wendland, Director of Royal botanic garden at Herrenhausen, one of the chief writers on Palms.
Wendl. & Dr.	..	Wendland and Drude.
Wight.	..	Robert Wight, writer on Indian plants, 1796-1872.*
Willd.	..	Karl Ludwig Willdenow, 1765-1812. Germany.
Wurmb.	..	
Zoll.	..	H. Zollinger.
Zucc.	..	Joseph Gerhard Zuccarini, 1797-1848, Professor at Munich.
E. & Z.	..	C. F. Ecklon and Zeyher.
F. & M.	..	Fischer and Meyer.
G. & G.	..	Gren. and Godr. (see above).
H. & B.	..	F. H. A. de Humboldt and Aime Bonapland, 1773-1858. France.
H. & L.	..	Hoffmg. and Link.
R. & P.	..	Ruiz. and Pav.—Hipolito Ruiz Lopez, 1764-1815, and Jose Pavon, authors of a Flora of Peru and Chile. Spain.
R. & S.	..	Roemer and Schultes.
S. & Z.	..	See under Sieb. and Zucc.
W. & A.	..	R. Wight and G. A. W. Arnott.
H. B. & K.	..	See H. B. K. above.

N.B.—The abbreviations are mainly those adopted by Cooke in his Bombay Flora. The particulars given above are chiefly obtained out of Bailey's Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture.

THE GENERA OF BOMBAY PLANTS WITH DERIVATIONS OF THE NAMES.

The Bombay Presidency includes Sind but not Aden for the purposes of this list. The genera in CAPITAL letters are indigenous. Exotic genera that are naturalised are treated as indigenous. Those in ordinary roman type are introduced or foreign. The synonyms are in *italics*. Only such synonyms are given as are mentioned by Cooke. A † after an indigenous genus indicates that its species are also cultivated in Bombay. Those marked indigenous genera and the introduced genera form together a complete list of the cultivated genera of Bombay. Plants growing in private gardens of which no published records are available have not been mentioned. Also specimens grown in botanical gardens for a mere botanical interest are not included. Otherwise the list that is given here not only gives derivations but also serves as a complete record of indigenous and cultivated genera of Bombay in a very concise form. I do not know of the publication of any complete list before.†

As regards the derivations, they are largely taken from Nicholson's 'Dictionary of Gardening.' Other sources are Collett's 'Flora Simlensis,' Drury's 'Hand Book of the Indian Flora,' and Bailey's 'Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture.' These authorities are acknowledged in the body of

* See this Journal, Vol. XVII, p. 567.

† Cooke in his "Bombay Flora" gives all the indigenous genera with full descriptions. He merely mentions the introduced genera with the species and he omits about half their number.

the list by affixing the letters N., C., D. and B. respectively to the derivations. Mr. G. A. Gammie also supplied some of the derivations, and my best thanks are due to him. I am also greatly indebted to Mr. G. F. Zimmer, F.R.H.S., F.Z.S., A.M. Inst. C.E., author of "A Popular Dictionary of Botanical Names and Terms, London," for supplying the derivations in a large number of cases, which but for his assistance would have been left out. I have acknowledged this fact in the body of the list by placing the letter Z. after the derivations supplied by him. There yet remain a few names against which nothing could be entered. In the case of descriptive names of indigenous genera I have determined the applicability of the name so far as the Bombay species are concerned, and made a note of it. I should lastly mention that I have collated the names as given by Cooke with Engler and Prantl's 'Pflanzenfamilien,' and with Durand's 'Index Generum Phanerogamorum', and pointed out the differences in foot-notes.

The list is given in a tabular form. The genus and its author are first mentioned. The latter name is abbreviated, and the abbreviation is explained above. Next follows the name of the natural order to which the genus belongs. It is also abbreviated. Elsewhere the names of the orders are given in full in the alphabetical order. Next the date of publication of the generic name is given. After the date the derivation and its application are given. The letters N., C., D., B. and Z. follow them as explained above. Lastly, I have given, at the suggestion of Mr. N. B. Kinnear, the popular English name and occasionally the local name of a plant belonging to the genus wherever I could do so for the benefit of the readers.

A word may be said here regarding the shortcomings of the compilation. My special difficulty was in connection with the orthography of the generic names. The original papers in which the names were published by their authors for the first time are not accessible to me. Even in standard works like Durand's "Index" or Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilian" I occasionally found one spelling in the text and another in the index (*e.g.*, Millettia and Milletia in the former work, and Pajanella and Pajanelia in the latter work). I have followed Index Kewensis, from which the dates of publication are also taken. The rule in the matter of nomenclature is that the original spelling given by the author of the name should be observed regardless of there being left any error or inaccuracy in it, for the process of correction would lead to endless confusion. With regard to the derivations, I have followed my authorities without any research on my own part. If any scholars among the readers make a critical study, I shall feel obliged if they would communicate the results to me or to the Editors of this Journal. The authorities that I have followed are by no means infallible. The rule with botanists on the subject of derivations may be stated here that whenever the author of a name gives its derivation, that derivation is accepted as final. Thus Chrysalidocarpus is derived by its author Wendland from *chrysalis* and *carpus*, as the fruit deprived of its epicarp resembles a chrysalis. Bailey is therefore wrong when he gives the derivative meaning to be "golden fruit" in "The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture" edited by him. It may be added that some nomenclators give the derivation of the name of a new genus or a new species, while others do not give any explanation for the name adopted. The names are mostly derived from Greek. When they are otherwise derived, the particular origin is mentioned in most cases.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Abelmoschus, Medik.	.. Malva.	1787	.. Arabic *Kalb-el-misk*, a grain of musk.
Aberia, Hochst.	.. Bixa.	1844	.. from Mount Aber in Abyssinia.—B.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Abildgaardia, Vahl.	.. Cyper.	1806	.. after Professor Abildgaard of Copenhagen.
Abroma, Jacq.	.. Stercul.	1776	.. from *a*, not, and *broma*, food; unfit for eating. Cf. *Theobroma* below. —N. *Devil's-cotton.*
Abronia, Juss.	.. Nyct.	1789	.. from *abros*, delicate; the involucre is referred to—N.
Abrus, L.†	.. Leg. P.	1737	.. from *abros*, soft; in reference to the extreme softness of the leaves. —N.
Abutilon, Tourn†	.. Malva.	1763	.. The Greek name for Mulberry (Drury); an Arabic plant name. —N.
Acacia, (Tourn.) L. †*.	Leg. M.	1737	.. from celtic *ac*, a point; the spines are referred to.—N. *Babul.*
Acalypha, L.†	.. Euphor.	1737	.. from *a*, *calos*, and *aphe*, not pleasant to the touch.—N. *Copper-leaf.*
Acampe, Lindl.	.. Orchid.	1853	.. from *akampes*, inflexible; in allusion to the brittle texture of the flower.
Acanthodium, Del.	.. Acanth.	1812	.. from *acantha*, a spine, and *eidos*, like.
Acanthorhiza, Wendl.	.. Palm.	1878	.. the aerial roots are spiny.—N.
Acanthus, (Tourn.) L.	Acanth.	1735	.. from *acantha*, a spine; the bracts are referred to.—N.
Achillea, L.	.. Compo.	1735	.. after Achilles, who is said to have discovered their properties.—N.
Achimenes, P. Br.	.. Gesner.	1756	.. from *cheimaino*, to suffer from cold; alluding to the general tenderness of the plants.—N.
Achras, L.	.. Sapot.	1737	.. from *akras*, a kind of wild pear.— N. *Chiku* or *Sapodilla-plum.*
Achyranthes, L.	.. Amarant.	1737	.. from *achyron*; chaff; the perianth is chaff-like.—D.
Acorus, L.	.. Araceæ.	1737	.. from *a*, without; and *kore*, the pupil of the eye; a medicinal name.—N. *Sweet-flag.*
Acrocephalus, Benth.	.. Lab.	1829	.. from *akron*, summit, and *kephale*, the head; the flowers are terminal.—D.
Acroclinium, A. Gray.	.. Compo.	1852	.. from *akros* and *cline* (a bed); the heads are solitary and terminal.—N.
Acrocomia, Mart.	.. Palm.	1823	.. from *akros* and *kome*; the leaves form a tuft at the top.—N.
Acronychia, Forst.	.. Ruta.	1776	.. from *akron* and *onux* (a claw); referring to the curved points of the petals.—N.
Actephila, Bl.	.. Euphor.	1825	.. from *acte*, height, and *philos*, partial to.
Actinodaphne, Nees.	.. Laurin.	1831	.. from *aktin*, a ray, and *daphne*, a laurel.

* Willd. in Cooke.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Actinorhytis, Wendl. & Dr.	.. Palm.	1875	.. from *aktin*, a ray, and *rhytis*, a wrinkle.
Adansonia,* L.	.. Malva.	**1753	.. after Michael Adanson, a French botanist.—N. *Baobab-tree.*
Adelia, L.	.. Euphor.	1759	.. from *a*, not, and *delos*, visible; referring to the parts of fructification.—B.
Adenanthera, (Royen) L. †	Leg. M.	1737	.. the anthers are gland crested; however, a number of other allied genera have the same character. —N. *Ratan-gung.*
Adenema, G. Don.	.. Gentia.	1837	.. *aden*, a gland, *emano*, to flow out.
Adenium, R. & S.	.. Apocyn.	1819	.. from Aden in Arabia; a geographical name.
Adenochlæna, Boiss.	.. Euphor.	1858	.. from *aden*, a gland, and *chlæna*, a cloak; allusion?
Adenoon, Dalz.	.. Compo.	1850	.. *aden*, a gland, *oon*, an ovule; the achenes are glandular between the ribs.
Adenophora, Fisch.	.. Camp.	1823	.. from *aden* and *phoreo*; the gland is at the base of the style.—N.
Adenosma, Nees.	.. Acanth.	1832	.. from *aden*, a gland, and *osme*, smell; the leaves bear odoriferous glands.
Adenostemma, Forst	.. Compo.	1776	.. from *aden* and *stemma* (a crown); the achenes have glandular apices.
Adhatoda, Tourn.‡†	.. Acanth.	1790	.. from its native name in Malabar.—N. *Adusa.*
Adina, Salisb.	.. Rubia.	1807	.. from *adinos*, crowded; the flowers being disposed in heads.
Adonis, (Dill.) L.	.. Ranun.	1735	.. a classical name.—N.
Æchmandra, Arn.	.. Cucur.	1841	.. from *aichme* and *andros*; the *male* flowers are crowded at the *apex* of a long peduncle.
Æchmea, R. & P.	.. Bromel.	1794	.. *aichme*, a point; the calyx is referred to.
Ægiceras, Gärtn.†	.. Myrsi.	1788	.. from *aigos*, a goat, and *keras*, horn; in allusion to the curved fruit.—N.
Æginetia, L.	.. Orob.	1735	.. in honour of P. Æginette, a physician.
Ægle, Corr.†	.. Ruta.	1800	.. one of the Hesperides, the maidens who guarded the golden apple which Earth gave to Hera on her marriage to Zeus.—*Golden-apple* or *Bael-tree.*
Æluropus, Trin.	.. Gram.	1820	.. *ailouros*, a cat, *pous*, a foot.
Ærides, Lour.†	.. Orchid.	1790	.. from *aer*, air; a habitat name.—N. *Air-plant.*

* Naturalised in the Bombay Presidency.
** Bombacaceæ in E. & P.
‡ Nees (1832) in Cooke.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Ærua, Forsk.	.. Amarant.	1789	.. from its Arabic name *Eroua.*
Æschynanthus, Jack. Gesner.		1823	.. from *aischimo,* to be ashamed, and *anthos,* a flower.—N. *Blushwort.*
Æschynomene, L.	.. Leg. P.	1737	.. from *aischimo,* to be ashamed, and *nomen,* a name ; in reference to the leaves being sensative.—N. *Sola-plant.*
Ætheilema, R. Br.	.. Acanth.	1810	.. from *aeithos,* shining, and *eilema,* a wrapper ; the bracts are referred to, which become large and white when mature.
Aganosma, G. Don.†	.. Apocyn.	1837	.. from *aganos,* mild, and *osme,* smell.
Agapanthus, L'Her.	.. Lil.	1788	.. from *agape,* love, and *anthos,* flower. —N. *African Lily* or *Love-flower.*
Agati, Desv.	.. Leg. P.	1763	.. from Sanskrit.—N.
Agave, L.	.. Amaryll.	1748	.. from *agauos,* illustrious.—N. *Aloe* or *Century-plant.*
Ageratum, L.†	.. Compo.	1737	.. from *a,* not, and *geras,* age ; alluding to the flowers' colours.
*Aggeranthus,** Wight...	Orchid.	1852	.. from *aggeron* and *anthos;* meaning vase-shaped flowers.
Aglaia, Lour.	.. Melia.	1790	.. Aglaia is the youngest of the three Graces ; *aglaos* means brilliant.
Aglaonema, Schott	.. Araceæ.	1829	.. from *aglaos,* bright, and *nema,* thread ; the filaments are referred to—N.
Agrostemma, L.	.. Caryo.	1737	.. from *agros,* a field, and *stemma,* a crown ; formerly the flowers were made into crowns or garlands.—N. *Corn Cockle.*
Agrostis, L.	.. Gram.	1735	.. from *agros,* a field. *Bent-grass.*
Agrostistachys, Dalz.	Euphor.	1850	.. bearing grass like spikes ; the bracts of the male flowers are arranged to form little grass like spikelets.
Ailanthus, Desf.†	.. Simarub.	1789	.. from *ailanto,* lofty ; referring to its lofty growth.—N. *Tree-of-heaven.*
Aizoon, L.	.. Ficoid.	1737	.. from *aei,* always, and *zoos,* living.—N.
Alangium, Lam.	.. Corna.	1783	.. from its native name in Malabar. —N.
Albizzia, Durazz.†	.. Leg. M.	1772	.. after Albizzi, an Italian naturalist of the eighteenth century.—C.
Aleurites, Forst.	.. Euphor.	1776	.. from a Greek word signifying floury.—N. *Candlenut-tree* or *Indian Walnut-tree.*
Alhagi, Tourn.	.. Leg. P.	1763	.. an Arabian name.—N. *Camel's-thorn.*
Allamanda, L.	.. Apocyn.	1771	.. after Dr. Allamand of Leyden, a contemporary of Linneus.—N.
Allium, (Tourn.) L.	.. Lil.	1735	.. from *all,* hot ; in allusion to the burning taste.—N.
Allmania, R. Br.	.. Amarant.	1832	.. after William Allman, Professor of Botany, Dublin (?).

* *Aggeianthus* in Cooke, a misprint.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Allophylus, L.	.. Sapind.	1747	.. so named in reference to the variable leaves.—*N.*
Alloplectus, Mart.	.. Gesner.	1829	.. from *allo* and *pleco*; in allusion to the diversely plaited calyx.—N.
Alocasia, Neck.	.. Araceæ.	1790	.. from *a* and *Colocasia*.—N.
Aloe, (Tourn.) L.	.. Lil.	1735	.. from its Arabic name *alloeh*.—D. Greek *Aloe*.—N.
Aloysia, Ort. & Palav.	Verben.	1784	.. in honour of Maria Louisa, mother of Ferdinand VII, King of Spain.—N.
Alpinia, L. †	.. Scit.	1737	.. in honour of Prosper Alpinus, an Italian botanist.—N.
Alseodaphne, Nees	.. Laurin.	1831	.. from *alsos*, a grove, and *daphne*, laural.—N.
Alstonia, R. Br. †	.. Apocyn.	1809	.. after Dr. Alston, Professor of Botany at Edinburgh.—N. *Devil-tree.*
Alternanthera, Forsk.	Amarant.	1775	.. meaning the anthers alternating (with the staminodes). It is not so in all the species; besides, this character is found in other genera of the same order as well.
Althæa, (Tourn.) L. †	Malva.	1735	.. from *altheo*, to cure; a medicinal term.—N. *Hollyhock.*
Alyssum, (Tourn.) L.	.. Cruci.	1735	.. from *a*, not, and *lyssa*, rage; in reference to a fable that the plant allayed anger.—N. *Madwort.*
Alysicarpus, Neck.	.. Leg. P.	1790	.. *alusis*, a chain, *carpos*, fruit; the pod is jointed.—N.
Amarantus, L. †	.. Amarant.	1735	.. from *a*, not, and *maraino*, to wither; a character of the brilliant scarious bracts.—N. *Love-lies-bleeding* or *Amaranth.*
Amberboa, Less.	.. Compo.	1832	.. from the French *amberboi*, signifying a strongly smelling flower.—Z.
Amblogyna, Raf.**	.. Amarant.	1836	.. from *ambloma*, abortion, and *gyne*, a female; a medicinal term.—N.
Ameletia, DC.	.. Lythr.	1826	.. from *amelos*, neglected.—Z.
Amherstia, Wall.	.. Leg. C.	1830	.. after Countess Amherst, a promoter of botany.—N.
Ammannia, (Houst.) L.	Lythr.	1737	.. after Johann Ammann, a Swiss botanist of the eighteenth century.—C.
Ammobium, R. Br.	.. Compo.	1824	.. from *ammos*, sand, and *bios*, to live; a habitat name.—N.
Amomum, L.	.. Scit.	1736	.. from *a*, not, and *moms*, free from impurity; in allusion to the uncertain medicinal properties.—N.
Amoora, Roxb.†	.. Melia.	1819	.. *Amoor* is the Bengali name.—N.
Amorphophallus, Bl.†	Araceæ	1835	.. from *amorphos*, deformed, and *phallos*, mace.—N. *Yam or Suran.*

** *Amblogyne* in Durand and in E. & P.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Ampelocissus, Planch....	Ampel.	1884 ..	from *ampelos*, a vine, and *Kissos*, Ivy.
Amphilophium, Kth. ..	Bignon.	1818 ..	in allusion to the corolla being *crested on all sides*.—N.
Anacardium,* L.**†	Anacard.	1735 ..	probably from *ana*, alike, and *cardia*, the heart, after the shape of the fruit.—N. *cf. Gynocardia* below. *Cashewnut*.
Anagallis, (Tourn.) L.	Primul.	1735 ..	from *anagalao*, to laugh; supposed to produce such physiological action.—Delighting.—B.
Anamirta, Colebr. ..	Meni.	1822 ..	meaning unknown.—N.
Ananas, L. ..	Bromel.	1735 ..	from *nanas*, its South American name.—N.
Ananassa, Lind. ..	Bromel.	1827 ..	do. do.
Anaphalis††, DC. ..	Compo.	1837 ..	the name of a plant classed by the Greeks next to the *Gnaphalium*.
Anarrhinum, Desf. ..	Scroph.	1800 ..	from *a* and *rhin*; the corolla is without a spur or has a very short one.—N.
Ancistrocladus, Wall.	Ancistro.	1832 ..	from *ankistron*, a hook, and *cladus*, a branch; there are branch hooks.
Andrachne, L. ..	Euphor.	1735 ..	a Greek name given to several plants, but chiefly to *Portulaca oleracea*.
Andrographis, Wall..	Acanth.	1832 ..	perhaps alludes to the bearded condition of the anthers.
Andropogon, L.† ..	Gram.	1753 ..	from *andros* and *pogon*; the ear looks like a *man's beard*.—N.
Aneilema, R. Br. ..	Commel.	1810 ..	from *a*, not, and *eilema*, without a cover; in allusion to the non-spathecious bracts.—N.
Anemone, L. ..	Ranun.	1735 ..	from *anemos*, wind.
Anemopægma, Mart...	Bignon.	1845 ..	from *anemos* and *paigma*, the sport of the wind; in allusion to the climbing habit.
Anethum, (Tourn.) L...	Umbel.	1737 ..	from *ano*, upwards, and *theo*, to run—quick-growing.—N.
Angelonia, H. B. K...	Scroph.	1809 ..	its local name in South America.—N.
Angræcum, Bory.§ ..	Orchid.	1804 ..	a Malayan name.—N.
Anguillaria, R. Br. ..	Lil.	1810 ..	in honour of Luigi Anguillara, professor of botany at Padua; died 1570.—N.
Aniotoclea, Nimmo. ..	Datis.	1839 ..	from *aneiktos*, open, and *kleis*, a lock.—Z.
Aniseia, Choisy. ..	Convol.	1833 ..	from *anisos*, unequal; the sepals are referred to.
Anisochilus, Wall. ..	Labiat.	1831 ..	from *anisos* and *cheilos*, in reference to the unequal lips of the calyx.

* Originally a native of Tropical America, naturalised in India.
** Rottb. (1775) in Cooke.
†† *Anaphalis* is excluded by Cooke.
§ Angræcum, Thou. in Durand.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Anisomeles, R. Br. †	Labiat.	1810 ..	from *anisos* and *melos* (a member); in reference to the anthers of the longer stamens being halved.—N.
Anisonema, A. Juss. ..	Euphor.	1824 ..	from *anisos*, unequal, and *nema*, a thread; the unequal stamens are referred to.
Anodendron, A. DC...	Apocyn.	1844 ..	from *ano*, above, and *dendron*, a tree; in allusion to the climbers occupying the top of other trees.
Anœctochilus, Bl. ..	Orchid.	1825 ..	from *anoikios*, open, and *cheilos*, a lip.—N.
Anogeissus, Wall. ..	Combret.	1832 ..	from *ano*, the upper half, and *geisson*, a covering roof.—*Z.*
Anomospermum, Dalz...	Euphor.	1851 ..	from *anomos*, lawless, and *sperma*, seeds.—N.
Anona, L.† ..	Anona.	1735 ..	its native name in St. Domingo.—N.
Anotis, DC. ..	Rubia.	1830 ..	from *aneu*, without, and *ous, otos*, an ear; referring to the absence of intermediate teeth between the calyx-lobes.—C.
Anthemis, (Mich.) L...	Compo.	1735 ..	from *anthemon*, a flower; bearing a profusion of flowers.—N.
Anthericum, L. ..	Lil.	1735 ..	from *anthos*, a flower, and *kerkos*, a hedge, a hedge of flowers.—N.
Anthistiria, L. f. ..	Gram.	1779 ..	supposed to be from *anthisteri*, to withstand or oppose, referring to the stiff, tough stems.—C. and Z.
Anthocephalus, Rich.	Rubia.	1834 ..	meaning flower heads; the flowers are crowded in terminal, globose, peduncled, solitary heads.
Anthurium, Schott. ..	Araceæ	1829 ..	from *anthos* and *oura* (a tail); the inflorescence appears to form a tail to the bract.—N. *Tail-flower*.
Antiaris, Lesch. ..	Urti.‡	1810 ..	*antiar*, its Javanese name. *Upas Tree*.
Anticharis, Endl. ..	Scroph.	1839 ..	*anti*, against, *charis*, grace.
Antidesma, (Burm.) L.	Euphor.	1745 ..	from *anti*, instead of, and *desmos*, a chain; in allusion to the fibrous nature of the bark.
Antigonon, Endl. ..	Polygon.	1837 ..	from *anti*, against or opposite, and *gonia*, an angle.—N.
Antirrhinum, (Tourn.)L.	Scroph.	1735 ..	from *anti*, like, and *rhin*, a snout; in allusion to the shape of the corolla.—N. *Snapdragon*.
Aphanamixis, Bl. ..	Melia.	1825 ..	
Aphelandra, R. Br. ..	Acanth.	1810 ..	from *apheles*, simple, and *aner*, a male; in allusion to the *one* called anthers.—N.

‡ Moraceæ in E. & P.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Apium, (Tourn.) L.	.. Umbel.	1735	.. from Celtic *apon*, water; a habitat name.—N. *Celery.*
Apluda, L.	.. Gram.	1753	.. meaning chaff.
Apocopis, Nees.	.. Gram.	1841	.. *apokopto*, to cut off; the glumes are truncate.
Apodytes, E. Mey.	.. Olacin. ‡‡	1838	.. *apoduo*, to strip oneself.
Aponogeton, L. f.	.. Naiad. §	1781	.. from Celtic *apon*, water, and *geton*, a neighbour; so named because of the aquatic habitat.—N.
Aporosa, Bl.	.. Euphor.	1824	.. *a*, negative, *poros*, a passage or pore.
Aquilegia, (Tourn.) L.	.. Ranun.	1735	.. from *aquila*, an eagle; in reference to the form of the petals.—N. From *aquilegus*, water-drawer, not from aquila, eagle.—B. *Columbine.*
Arachis, L.	.. Leg. P.	1735	.. from *a* and *rachis*, without an axis, or prostrate.—N.
Arachnanthe, Bl.	.. Orchid.	1828	.. *arachne*, a spider, and *anthos*, a flower.
Aralia, (Tourn.) L.	.. Aralia.	1735	.. meaning said to be unknown.—N. *Angelica-tree.*
Araucaria, Juss.	.. Conifer.	1789	.. from its native name in Chili.—N.
Arbutus, (Tourn.) L.	.. Eric.	1735	.. from Celtic *arboise*, an austere bush; in allusion to the fruit.—N.
Archontophœnix, Wendl. and Dr.	Palm.	1875	.. from *archon*, chief, and *Phœnix*, palm.
Ardisia, Sw.†	.. Myrsi.	1788	.. from *ardis*, a spear point; the petals and anthers are acute.
Arduina, Mill.	.. Apocyn.	1759	.. after P. Arduini, a botanist of Padua in the time of Linnæus.—N.
Areca, L.	.. Palm.	1753	.. from its native name in Malabar.—N. *Betelnut Palm.*
Arenaria, (Rupp.) L.	.. Caryo.	1735	.. from L. *arena*, dry; growing in arid places.—N. *Sandwort.*
Arenga, Labill.†	.. Palm.	1801	.. a name of doubtful origin.—N.; from its native name in the Moluccas. *Sugar Palm* or *Sago Palm.**
Argemone, (Tourn.) L.†	Papaver.	1735	.. from *argema*, cataract; a medicinal name used by Dioscorides.—N. *Devil's-fig* or *Mexican Poppy.*
Argostemma, Wall.	.. Rubia.	1824	.. meaning a silvery crown; in allusion to the white umbels.
Argyreia, Lour.†	.. Convol.	1790	.. from *argyreios*, silvery; the leaves are such on the under surface.—N. *Silver Weed.*
Argyrolobium, E. and Z.	Leg. P.	1835	.. in allusion to the silky or villous pods.
Ariopsis, Grah.	.. Araceæ.	1839	.. *Arum opsis*; resembling Arum.—N.

‡‡ Icacinaceæ in E. & P.
§ Aponogetonaceæ in E. & P.
* B. N. H. S. Journal, Vol. XXII, p. 448.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Arisæma, Mart.†	.. Araceæ.	1831	.. from *aron*, Arum, and *sana*, a standard; allied to the Arum.—N.
Aristida, L.	.. Gram.	1753	.. from *arista*, an awn; the floral glume is usually tipped by three very long capillary awns.
Aristolochia, (Tourn.) L. †	Aristo.	1735	.. from *aristos*, best, and *locheia*, parturition; a medicinal name.—N. *Pelican-flower.*
Arnebia, Forsk.	.. Borag.	1775	.. its Arabian name.—N.
Artabotrys, R. Br.†	.. Anona.	1820	.. from *artao*, to suspend, and *botrys*, a bunch; in allusion to the apocarpous, hanging berries.—N. *Hirva Champa.*
Artanema, Don.*	.. Scroph.	1829	.. from *artao* and *nema* (a filament); in reference to a tooth-like process growing on the longer filaments.—N.
Artemisia, L.	.. Compo.	1735	.. from Artemi, Diana; the plant is supposed to cause precocious puberty.—N. *Absinthe* or *Wormwood* and *Tarragon.*
Arthraxon, P. B.	.. Gram.	1812	.. the rachis is very slender, arcuate and fragile.
Arthrocnemum, Moq.	Cheno.	1840	.. from *arthron*, a joint, and *knemos*, a limb; the plants are fleshy, leafless, and jointed.
Artocarpus, Forst.†	.. Urti. **	1776	.. from *artos*, bread, and *carpos*, the fruit.—N. *Bread-fruit* and *Jak.*
Arum, (Tourn.) L.	.. Araceæ.	1735	.. from *aron*; probably of Egyptian extraction.—N. *Lords-and-ladies* or *Cuckoo-pint.*
Arundinella, Raddi.	.. Gram.	1823	.. meaning a small reed.—N.
Arundo, (Tourn.) L.	.. Gram.	1737	.. meaning a reed.—N. *Great Reed.*
Asclepias, L.	.. Asclep.	1737	.. after the Greek name of Æsculapius of the Latins.—N.
Asparagopsis, Kth.††	.. Lil.	1842	.. looking like Asparagus.—N.
Asparagus, (Tourn.) L. †	Lil.	1735	.. *a*, intensive, and *sparasso*, to tear; in allusion to the strong prickles.—N.
Asperula, L.	.. Rubia.	1735	.. from *asper*, rough; in allusion to the leaves.—N. *Woodruff.*
Asphodelus, (Tourn.) L. †	Lil.	1735	.. from *a*, not, and *sphallo*, to supplant; not to be supplanted in beauty.—N. *Asphodel.*
Aspidistra, Gawl.	.. Lil.	1823	.. from *aspidiseon*, a little round shield, in reference to the form of the flower. *Parlour Palm.*
Aspidopterys, A. Juss.	Malpigh.	1840	.. from *aspis*, a shield, and *pteron*, a wing; the fruits are roundish and winged.

* D. Don in Index Kewensis.
†† Baker in E. & P.
** Moraceæ in E. & P.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Aster, (Tourn.) L.	.. Compo.	1735	.. meaning a star.—N. *Star-flower.*
Asteracantha, Nees.	.. Acanth.	1832	.. in allusion the spines that surround the whorl of flowers.—N.
Astragalus (Tourn.)L.	Leg. P.	1737	.. a Greek name.—N.
Astylis, Wight.	.. Euphor.	1853	.. the orbicular stigma is seated like a mushroom directly on the ovary—hence the name.
Asystasia, Bl. †	.. Acanth.	1826	.. meaning not clear.—N.
Atalantia, Corr.	.. Ruta.	1805	.. after Atalanta, the daughter of Schœneus.—N. *Venus' Golden Apple.*
Atriplex, (Tourn.) L.	.. Cheno.	1735	.. the Latin name for the *Orache.*—N.
Atylosia, W. & A.	.. Leg. P.	1834	.. *a*, without, *tylos*, a callus; the standard is without the hard basal protuberances characteristic of some genera.—C.
Avena, L.	.. Gram.	1735	.. derivation obscure.—N. *Oats.*
Averrhoa, L. †.	.. Geran. *	1735	.. after Averrhœs of Cordova; an Arabian physician who translated Aristotle into Arabic.—N. *Bilimbi* and *Carambola* or *Kamrakh.*
Avicennia, L.	.. Verben.	1735	.. after Ali-ben-Shina—a Persian philosopher, 980-1036.
Axonopus, P. B.	.. Gram.	1812	.. *axon*, an axle, *pous*, a foot.
Azadirachta, A. Juss.	.. Melia.	1830	.. from its Persian name *Azederakht.*
Azima, Lam.	.. Salvador.	1789	.. from *azimena*, the Madagascar name of an allied shrub.
Baccaurea, Lour.	.. Euphor.	1790	.. after Baccus; in allusion to the golden coloured berries.
Balanites, Del.	.. Sima. **	1813	.. from *balanos*, an acorn; in allusion to the woody drupes.
Balanophora, Forst.	.. Balano.	1776	.. bearing clubs; the flowers are intermixed with clavate bodies
Baliospermum, Bl.	.. Euphor.	1825	.. from *balios*, spotted, and *spermum*, a seed; the seeds are mottled.
Balsamodendrum, Kth. ‡	Burser.	1824	.. meaning the Balsam Tree.—N.
Bambusa, Schreb. †	.. Gram.	1789	.. from its Malaya name.—N. *Bamboo.*
Banisteria, L.	.. Malpigh.	1740	.. after Joseph Baptist Banister, a traveller in Virginia in the seventeenth century.—N.
Barleria, L. †	.. Acanth.	1737	.. after Rev. James Barrelier of Paris of the seventeenth century.—N.
Barringtonia, Forst. †	Myrt. §	1776	.. after the Hon. Daines Barrington, F.R.S.—N.
Bartonia, Muhl.	.. Gent.	1801	.. after Benjmin S. Barton, M. D., of Philadelphia.—N.
Basella, (Rheede) L.	.. Cheno. ‖	1747	.. from its native name in Malabar.—N.

* Oxalidaceæ in E. & P.
** Zygophyllaceæ in E. & P.
‡ Cooke gives Balsamodendron, Kth.
§ Lecythidaceæ in E. & P.
‖ Basellaceæ in E. & P.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Bassia, (Kön) L.†	.. Sapota.	1771	.. named after Signor Ferdinando Bassi of Bologna Gardens.—N. *Moh* or *Mohvda*.
Batatas, Choisy.	.. Convol.	1833	.. a Mexican name.—N. *Sweet Potato*.
Bauhinia, L. †	.. Leg. C.	1737	.. after John and Caspar Bauhin of the sixteenth century who were brother botanists; the wings of the leaves are also didymous.—N. *Apta* or *Jinji*.
Beaumontia, Wall.†	.. Apocyn.	1824	.. after Lady Diana Beaumont (Drury); after Mrs. Beaumont, formerly of Breton Hall, Yorkshire.—N. and B.
Begonia, (Tourn.) L.†	.. Begon.	1742	.. in honour of M. Begon, a French patron of botany.—N.
Beilschmiedia, Nees.	.. Laura.	1831	.. Commemorative?
Belamcanda, Adans.	.. Irideæ.	1763	.. the Malabar name of the plant.—Z.
Bellis, (Tourn.) L.	.. Compo.	1737	.. from L. *bellus*, pretty.—N. *Daisy*.
Beloperone, Nees.	.. Acanth.	1832	.. from *belos*, a dart, and *peronne*, a band; the connective is arrow-shaped.—N.
Benincasa,‡ Savi.	.. Cucur.	1818	.. in honour of the Italian Count Benincasa. *White-gourd* or *Waxy-gourd*.
Bentinckia, Berry.	.. Palm.	1814	.. after William Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, Governor-General of the East Indies, 1774-1839.*
Bergera, Kön.	.. Ruta.	1771	.. after J. C. Berger, a Danish botanist.—N.
Bergia, L.	.. Elatin.	1771	.. in honour of P. J. Bergius, professor at Stockholm.
Berthelotia, DC.	.. Compo.	1836	.. named after M. Berthelot, who illustrated the Flora of the Canary Islands. (The Brazil-nut is *Bertholletia excelsa*; B. in honour of Louis Claude Berthollet, a French chemist.)
Beta, (Tourn.) L.	.. Cheno.	1735	.. from Celtic *bett*, red.—N. *Beet*.
Bidaria, Decne.	.. Asclep.	1844	.. from its Indian name.—Z.
Bidens, (Tourn.) L.	.. Compo.	1737	.. from *bis* and *dens*, in allusion to the *two teeth* at the apex of the achenes.—N. *Bur-marigold*.
Bignonia, (Tourn.) L.	.. Bignon.	1735	.. in memory of Abbe Bignon, Librarian to Louis XIV††.
Billbergia, Thunb.	.. Bromel.	1823	.. after J. G. Billberg, a Swedish botanist.—N.
Biophytum, DC.	.. Geran.**	1824	.. from *bois*, life, and *phyton*, a leaf; in allusion to the sensitiveness of the leaves.—N.

‡ *Benicasa* in Cooke, a misprint.
* B. N. H. S. Journal, Vol. XXII., p. 461.
†† N. gives Louis IV, a misprint.
** Oxalidaceæ in E. & P.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Bischofia, Bl.	Euphor.	1825	after G. W. Bischof, a botanist.
Bixa, L.	Bixa.	1737	its South American name.—N. *Arnatto-seeds* or *Annatto-seeds.*
Blachia, H. Bn.	Euphor.	1858	after Dr. Blache, a friend of the nomenclator.—Z.
Blainvillea, Cass.	Compo.	1823	after Blainville.
Blastania, Kotschy & Peyr.	Cucurbit.	1865	from *blastanein,* to sprout; c.f. *Bryonia* which is similarly derived.—Z.
Blepharis, Juss.	Acanth.	1789	meaning an eyelash; probably alluding to the fringed calyx.—N.
Blepharispermum, Wight.	Compo.	1834	obviously in allusion to the achenes, which are compressed and black, and have ciliate margins and a ciliate rib on the outer or both the faces.
Bletia, R. & P.	Orchid.	1794	after Don Louis Blet, a Spanish botanist.—N.
Blighia, Kön.	Sapind.	1806	after W. Bligh, British mariner, who wrote on a voyage in the South Seas, 1792.
Blumea, DC.	Compo.	1833	named after the botanist Karl. L. Blume.
Blyxa, Noronha.	Hydroch.	1806	from *bluxein,* to flow; a habitat name (occupying brooks).—Z.
Bocagea, St. Hil.	Anona.	1825	after the geographer Barbié du Bocage of Paris, 1760-1825.—Z.
Bocconia, (Plum.) L.	Papaver.	1737	after Paolo Bocconi, a Sicilian botanist.—N.
Bœhmeria, Jacq.	Urti.	1760	after George Rudolph Boehmer, a German botanist.—N. *Rhea.*
Bœrhaavia, (Vaill.) L. §	Nyctag.	1735	after the Ledyen physician H. Boerhaave.
Bombax, L.†	Malva.*	1753	Greek for Cotton.—N. *Silk-cotton.*
Bonamia, Thou.	Convol.	1804	named in honour of the French botanist Franz Bonami, 1719-1786.—Z.
Bonnaya, Link. & Otto.	Scroph.	1820	after Bonnay, a German botanist.—N.
Borago, L.	Borag.	1753	derivation uncertain.—N.
Borassus, L.	Palm.	1736	a name given to the spathe of a Date-palm.**—N. *Palmyra Palm.*
Bosea, L.	Urti.	1737	after Kaspar Bose, German amateur of plants at Leipzig, about 1700.—B.
Boswellia, Roxb. †	Burser.	1807	after Dr. Boswell, formerly of Edinburgh.—N.
Boucerosia, W. & A.	Asclep.	1834	from *boukeros,* buffaloes' horns; the corona lobes [suggested the analogy.—N.

§ *Bærhavia* in E. & P.
* Bombaceæ in E. & P.
** See, however, this Journal, Vol. XXI., p. 929.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Bouchea, Cham.	.. Verben.	1832	.. after C. and P. Bouche, German naturalists.—N.
Bougainvillæa, Comm.	Nyctag.	1789	.. after De Bougainville, French navigator.—N.
Boussingaultia, H. B. K.	Cheno.‡	1825	.. after Boussingault, a chemist.—N.
Brachycome, Cass.	.. Compo.	1825	.. from *brachis*, short, and *come*, hair.—N.
Brachypterum, Benth.	.. Leg. P.	1838	.. from *brachis* and *pteron*; the pods are winged shortly on both sides.
Brachyramphus, DC.	.. Compo.	1838	.. *Brachys*, short, *ramphos*, a beak.
Bragantia, Lour.	.. Aristoloch.	1790..	after the Duke of Braganza.
Brassaia, Endl.	.. Aral.	1839	..
Brassica, (Tourn.) L.	.. Crucifer.	1735	.. an ancient name.—N. *Cabbage.*
Breweria, R. Br.	.. Convol.	1810	.. after S. Brewer.
Breynia, Forst.	.. Euphor.	1776	.. after J. P. Breya, a German botanist.
Bridelia, Willd.	.. Euphor.	1805	.. after professor S. E. Bridel-Brideri, a Swiss botanist of the eighteenth century.
Brindonia, Thou.	.. Guttifer.	1804	.. *Brindon*, the Portuguese name.
Briza, L.	.. Gram.	1735	.. *briza*, to nod.—N. *Quaking-grass.*
Bromelia, (Plum.) L.	.. Bromel.	1735	.. after Bromel, a Swedish botanist.—N.
Broussonetia, L'Hér.	.. Urti.**	1799	.. after P. N. V. Broussonet, a French naturalist.—N. *Papertree.*
Browallia, L.	.. Solan.	1737	.. after John Browall, Bishop of Abo, who wrote in defence of the Linnæan System in 1739.—N.
Brownea, Jacq.	.. Leg. C.	1760	.. after P. Browne, the author of a History of Jamaica.—N.
Brugmansia, Pers.	.. Solan.	1805	.. Commemorative? *Peruvian-trumpet-flower.*
Bruguiera, Lam.	.. Rhizo.	1796	.. Commemorative?
Brunfelsia,* (Plum.) L.	Solan.	1737	.. after Otto Brunfels of Mentz.; he published the first good figures of plants in 1530.—N.
Bryonia, L.	.. Cucurbit.	1735	.. from *bryo*, to sprout; the plants have tubers that sprout every year.—N. *Bryony.*
Bryonopsis, Arn.	.. Cucurbit.	1841	.. looking like *Bryonia.*
Bryophyllum, Salisb†	Crassul.	1805	.. in allusion to the habit of the leaves to sprout by developing adventitious buds.—N.
Buchanania, Spreng.	.. Anacard.	1800	.. after Buchanan-Hamilton, an Indian botanist.
Buchnera, L.	.. Scroph.	1737	.. after J. G. Buchner, a German naturalist.
Buddleia, (Houst.) L.†	Logan.	1737	.. after A. Buddle, an English botanist.—N.

‡ Basellaceæ in E. & P.
** Moraceæ in E. & P.
* Cooke gives *Brunsfelsia*, a misprint.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Buettneria, Loefl.	.. Stercul.	1758	.. after David Sigismond Augustus Byttner, a professor of botany at Gottingen.—N.
Bulbophyllum, Thou.†	Orchid.	1822	.. the leaves spring from the pseudo-bulb; hence the name.—N.
Bulbostylis, Raf.*	.. Cyper.	..	.. the nut is crowned by the persistant style base.
Bupleurum, (Tourn.) L.	Umbel.	1735	.. the derivation not satisfactorily explained.—N.
Burmannia, L.	.. Burmann.	1735	.. after J. D. Burmann, a Dutch botanist.
Bursinopetalum, Dalz. & Gib. *	Corn.	..	.. meaning petals saccate; the petals are, however, not saccate in the Bombay species.
Butea, Kön. †	.. Leg. P.	1795	.. after John, Earl of Bute, a munificent patron of botany.—N. 1713-1792, *Palas* or *Khakhar*.
Butomopsis, Kth.	.. Alisma.	§1841	.. looking like *Butomus*.
Butomus, L.	.. Alisma.	§1735	.. from *bous*, ox, and *temno*, to cut the sharp leaves out the mouths of cattle.—N.
Cacalia, L.	.. Compo.	1753	.. a name used by Dioscorides.—N.
Cadaba, Forsk.	.. Capparid.	1775	.. from the Arabic name *Kadhab*.—Z.
Cæsalpinia, L. †	.. Leg. C.	1753	.. after Andreas Cæsalpinus, an Italian botanist, 1519-1603.—N. *Fever-nuts* and *Divi-divi*.
Cæsulia, Roxb.	.. Compo.	1795	.. from *cæsus*, beaten; growing in spite of being trampled upon.
Cajanus, DC.	.. Leg. P.	1813	.. *Catchang* is its Amboyna name.—N. *Tur* or *Pigeon-pea*.
Calacanthus, ** T. Anders.	Acanth.	1876	.. *Kalos*, beautiful, *a canthos*, spine.
Caladium, Vent.	.. Araceæ.	1800	.. derivation doubtful.—N.
Calamus, L.†	.. Palm.	1753	.. from *kalamos*, a reed; cf. *kalam*.—N. *Cane Palm*.
Calanthe, R. Br.	.. Orchid.	1821	.. from *kalos anthos*, beautiful flowers.—N.
Calathea, G. F. Mey...	Scitamin.	‡1818.	.. from *calathos*, a basket; the stigma is basket-shaped.—N.
Calceolaria, L.	.. Scroph.	1771	.. from *calceolus*, a little slipper; in allusion to the form of the corolla; probably also includes a reference to F. Calceolari, an Italian botanist of the sixteenth century.—N. *Slipperwort*.
Calendula, L.	.. Compo.	1735	.. from *calendæ*, the first day of the month.—N. *Marigold*.
Calliandra, Benth.	.. Leg. M.	1840	.. from *kallos* and *andros*; in reference to the elegant stamens.—N.

§ Butomaceæ in E. & P.
* Not found in Index Kewensis.
‡ Marantaceæ in E. & P.
** Calacantha in Index Kewensis.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Callicarpa, L.	Verben.	1741	.. meaning beautiful fruits.—N.
Callichroa, F. & M.	Compo.	1835	.. from *kallos* and *chroa*; referring to the bright color of the flowers.—N.
Calligonum, L.	Polygon.	1737	.. meaning beautiful angles; the nodes are tumid; the ovary is 4-gonous, and the angles are variously crested, winged, echinate or setose.
Calliopsis, Rchb.	Compo.	1824	.. looking beautiful; what?
Callistemma, Boiss.	Dipsa.	1875	.. *Kallos*, beautiful, and *stemma*, a chaplet.
Callistemon, R. Br.	Myrt.	1814	.. alludes to the beauty of the stamens.—N.
Callistephus, Cass.	Compo.	1825	.. alludes to the beautiful crown or corona on the top of the fruit.—N. *Aster*.
Calonyction,** Choisy.	Convol.	1833	.. means a night beauty; the flowers are nocturnal.—N.
Calophanes, D. Don.	Acanth.	1833	.. from *kalos* and *phaino*, appearing beautiful.—N.
Calophylium, L.†	Guttifer.	1737	.. having beautiful leaves.—N. *Alexandrine-laurel*.
Calosanthes,* Bl.	Bignon.	1826	.. from *kalos* and *anthos*; in allusion to the beauty of the flowers.
Calotropis, R. Br.	Asclep.	1809	.. from *kalos* and *tropis* (a keel); in allusion to the beautifully curved staminal appendages.—N. *Ak*.
Calycopteris, Lam	Combret.	1794 ?.	the fruit bears wings which are derived from the calyx.—N.
Calysaccion, Wight.	Guttifer.	1840	.. the calyx forms two reflexed valves.
Campanula, (Tourn.) L.†	Campanul.	1735.	.. diminutive of *campana*, a bell; in allusion to the bell-shaped corolla.—N. *Canterbury-bells*.
Campsis, Lour.	Bignon.	1790	.. from *kampsis*, a curving.
Campylanthus, Roth.	Scroph.	1821	.. the corolla tube is elongate, slender, and incurved.
Cananga, Rumph.	Anona.	1855	.. from its Malay name.
Canarium, (Rumph.) L.†	Burser.	1754	.. from *canari*, its Malay name.—N. *Canary*.
Canavalia, DC. †	Leg. P.	1825	.. from its Malabar name.—N. *Sword-bean*.
Canella, P. Br.	Canell.	1756	.. a diminutive of *canna*, a reed; the bark is rolled like a reed as in the cinnamon.—N.
Canna, L.	Scita.‡	1735	.. probably from Celtic *cana*, a cane.—N. *Indian-shot*.
Cannabis, (Tourn.) L.	Urti.	††1735	.. from Sanskrit *canam*.—N. *Hemp*.

** Doubtfully wild.
* *Calosanthus* in Durand's Index.
‡ Cannaceæ in E. & P.
†† Moraceæ in E. & P.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Canscora, Lam.	Gentian.	1783	from its native name in Malabar.—N.
Canjera, Juss.	Olaca.	1789	the Malabar name latinized.
Cantharospermum, W. & A.	Leg. P.	1834	seeds resembling beetles; the seeds are strophiolate in *C. pauciflorum*, Syn. *Atylosia scarabioides*.
Canthium, Lam.	Rubia.	1783	beetle-like.
Capparis, (Tourn.) L.	Capparid.	1735	from Persian *kabar*, capers.—N. *Caper-tree*.
Capsella, Medik.	Crucifer.	1792	from *Capsula*, a little box or chest; the pod is referred to.—C. *Shepherd's-purse*.
Capsicum, (Tourn.) L.	Solan.	1735	from *kapto*, to bite; in allusion to the hot taste.—N. (Cf. *Allium*). *Chili* or *Red-pepper*.
Caraguata, (Plum.) Lindl.	Bromel.	1827	from its South American name.—N.
Carallia, Roxb.	Rhizophor.	1814.	from its Telangu name.—N.
Caralluma, R. Br.†	Asclep.	1809	from *Carallum*, its Telangu name.—N.
Carapa, Aubl.	Melia.	1775	a native name in Guiana.—N.
Cardamine, (Tourn.) L.	Crucifer.	1775	a diminutive of *Cardamom*, Cress; used by Dioscorides.—N. *Cackoo Flower*.
Cardanthera, Buch-Ham.	Acanth.	1847	from *kardia*, the heart, and *anthos*, flower.
Cardiospermum, L.†	Sapind.	1735	so named because of the seeds usually bearing a heart-shaped aril. *Balloonvine*.
Carex, (Dillen.) L.	Cyper.	1735	from *keiro*, to cut; in allusion to the sharp margins.—N.
Careya, Roxb.	Myrt.*	1814	after Rev. William Carey of Serampore, a botanist and a linguist.—N.
Carica, L.	Passiflor.**	1737	erroneously supposed to be a native of Caria.—N. *Papaw* or *Papaya*.
Carissa, L.	Apocyn.	1767	from its Sanskrit name.
Carludovica, R. & P.	Cyclanth.	1794	after Charles IV of Spain and Louisa, his Queen.—N.
Caroxylon, Thunb.	Chenopod.	1782.	
Carthamus, (Tourn.) L.	Compo.	1735	from Arabic *qurtom*, to paint; a dye is extracted from the petals.—N. *Safflower*.
Carum, (Rup.) L.†	Umbel.	1735	from *karos*, the Greek name used by Dioscorides.—N. *Caraway*.
Caryopteris, Bunge	Verben.	1835	meaning a winged nut.—N.
Caryota, L.†	Palm.	1737	the old Greek name for a species of the date.—N. *Toddy Palm*.
Casearia, Jacq.	Samyd.	1760	after J. Casearius, who assisted Rheede in the *Hortus Malabaricus*.—N.

* Lecythedaceæ in E. & P.
** Caricaceæ in E. & P.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Cassia, (Tourn.) L.†	.. Leg. C.	1735	.. Greek *Kasia* of Dioscorides.—N. *Senna, Indian-laburnum* and *others.*
Cassytha, L.	.. Laura.	1753	.. Greek for *Cuscuta* which it resembles. *Dodder.*
Castanospermum, A. Cunn.	Leg. P.	1830	.. *kastanon sperma*: the seeds taste like chestnuts.—N. *False-Chestnut.*
Castilloa, Cerv.	.. Urti.*	1794	.. probably commemorative of D. Castillejo, a botanist of Cadiz. —N. *Castilloa-rubber-tree.*
Casuarina, Forst.	.. Casuarin.	1759	.. supposed to be derived from the resemblance of the drooping branches to the feathers of the Cassowary.—N. *Beef-wood tree.*
Catesbæa, L.	.. Rubia.	1737	.. after Mark. Catesby, a botanist, contemporaneous with Linnæus. —N. *Thorn-lily.*
Catharanthus, G. Don.	.. Apocyn.	1836	.. *Kathairo*, to purge, *anthos*, flower.
Caturus, L.	.. Euphor.	1767	.. *Katta*, a cat, *ouros*, a tail. *Cat's tail.*
Cedrela, P. Br.**	.. Melia.	1756	.. a diminutive of *Cedrus*, Cedar; the aroma of the wood is alike in the two.—N.
Celastrus, L.	.. Celas.	1737	.. from an old Greek name.—N.
Celosia, L.†	.. Amarant.	1737	.. from *kelos*, burnt; the flowers in some appear to be such.—N. *Cockscomb.*
Celsia, L.	.. Scroph.	1735	.. in honour of Olaus Celsius of the University of Upsal, 1670-1756. —N.
Celtis, (Tourn.) L.	.. Urti.‡	1737	.. the name used by Pliny for the Lotus.—N.
Cenchrus, L.	.. Gram.	1737	.. *Kenchros*, a kind of millet.
Centaurea, L.	.. Compo.	1737	.. it is said to have cured a wound in the foot of Centaur Chiron, caused by an arrow of Hercules. —N. *Blue-bonnets.*
Centipeda, Lour.	.. Compo.	1790	.. *centum*, hundred, *pes*, a foot.
Centotheca, Desv.	.. Gram.	1810	.. from *kentein*, to prick, and *theca*, a receptacle; in allusion to the retrorse hairs on the upper florets.—N.
Centranthera, R. Br.	Scroph.	1810	.. from *kentron*, a spur, and *anthera*, the anthers; the anthers are spurred at the base.
Centratherum, Cass.	.. Compo.	1817	.. *Kentron*, a spur, and *antheros*, a flower.
Centrosolenia, Benth.	.. Gesner.	1846	.. from *kentron* and *solen* (a tube); the corolla tube is spurred.—N.
Centunculus, (Dill.) L.	Primul.	1735	.. dim. for *cento*, a coarse coverlet; the top of the capsule comes off like a lid.

* Moraceæ in E. & P.
** Cedrela, L in Cooke, E. & P. and Benth & Hook. f.
‡ Ulmaceæ in E. & P.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Cephalandra, Schrad...	Cucur.	1836 ..	from *kephale* and *andros*; the anthers are connate, forming a *capitum*.
Cephalocroton, Hochst..	Euphor.	1841 ..	*kephale*, head, and *kroton*, a tick.
Cephalostigma, A. DC.	Campanul.	1830.	so named in reference to the capitate stigmas.
Cerastium, (Dill.) L...	Caryopyll.	1735..	from *ceras*, a horn; the capsules bear the shape of horns.—N.
Ceratogynum, Wight...	Euphor.	1852 ..	ovary horn-shaped.
Ceratonia, L.	Leg. M.	1735 ..	from *ceratos*, a horn; the pod is referred to.—N. *Algaroba-bean* or *Carob-tree*.
Ceratophyllum, L...	Cerato.	1735 ..	in allusion to the terete, pointed, horn-like divisions of the leaves.
Ceratotheca, Endl.	Pedalin.	1832 ..	so named in allusion to the horned fruit.—N.
Cerbera, L.†	Apocyn.	1737 ..	after Cerberus, whose bite was poisonous; in allusion to the poisonous properties.—N.
Cereus, Mill.	Cact.	1768 ..	from *cereus*, pliant.—N.
Cerops, Arn.	Rhizo.	1838 ..	from *keria*, a scarf, and *ops*, to resemble; in reference to the fleshy ring-like disk.—Z.
Ceropegia, L. †	Asclep.	1737 ..	the flowers are imagined to look like a fountain of wax; from *keros* and *pege*.—N.
Cestrum, L.	Solan.	1737 ..	an ancient Greek name.—N.
Chailletia, DC.	Chaillet.	1811 ..	commemorative?
Chamæraphis, P. Br..	Gram.	1810 ..	from *chamai*, dwarf, and *raphis*, a needle; the peduncles of the spikelets are produced as awn-like bristles beyond the ultimate spikelet.
Chamærops, L.	Palm.	1737 ..	from *chamai* and *rhops*, meaning a low bush.—N. *Dwarf Fan-palm*.
Chamissoa, H. B. K. ..	Amarant.	1817 ..	in honour of Louis Charles Albert von Chamisso, the companion of Kotzebu; 1781-1838.—N.
Charieis, Cass.	Compo.	1817 ..	from *charis*, grace.—N.
Chasalia, Comm.	Rubia.	1830 ..	gaping?
Charica, Miq.	Piper.	1843 ..	from its native name in Malabar.
Cheiranthus, L.	Crucifer.	1737 ..	from *cheir*, hand, and *anthos*, a flower.—N. *Wall-flower*.
Cheirostylis, Bl.†	Orchid.	1825 ..	the projecting *column* is ridged like the fingers of a *hand*.—N.
Chenolea,* Thunb. ..	Chenopod.	1781 .	from *chen*, a goose, *olea*.
Chenopodium,(Tourn.) L.†	Chenopod.	1735 .	from *chen*, a goose, and *pous*, a foot; in allusion to the fancied resemblance in the leaves.—N.
Chickrassia, A. Juss. ..	Melia.	1830 ..	from the vernacular name in Chittagong.

* Doubtfully indigenous.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Chiococca, (P. Br.) L.	Rubia.	1759	from *chion*, snow, and *kokkos*, a berry; the berries are white.—N. *Snowberry.*
Chirita, Ham.	Gesner.	1825	an Indian name.—N.
Chloris, Sw.	Gram.	1788	from *chloros*, green.—N.
Chlorocodon, H. f.	Asclep.	1871	from *chloros*, green, and *kodon*, a bell; the flowers are such.—N.
Chlorophytum, Ker.†	Lilia.	1808	not an exclusive character by any means, nor uncommon (*chloros* and *phyton*) —N.
Chloroxylon, Rumph.**	Melia.	1777	the wood is yellow.—N. *Satinwood-tree.*
Chonemorpha. G. Don.†	Apocyn.	1836	from *chone*, a funnel, and *morphe*, form; the corolla is funnel-shaped.
Chorisandra, Wight.	Euphor.	1853	the stamens are free.
Christisonia, Gardn.	Orobanch.	1847	after Dr. Christison, of Edinburgh.
Chrozophora, Neck.	Euphor.	1790	*Chroa*, colour, *phoros*, bearing.
Chrysalidocarpus, Wendl.	Palm.	1878	*Chrysalis*, a pupa, *Karpos*, a fruit; the fruit deprived of its epicarp has the appearance of a chrysalis. *Yellow Areca Palm.**
Chrysanthemum, (Tourn.) L.	Compo.	1735	from *chrysos* and *anthos*, meaning golden flowers.—N.
Chrysophyllum, L.†	Sapot.	1737	in allusion to the golden undersurface of the leaves —N. *Starapple.*
Chukrasia,‡ A. Juss.	Melia.	1830	another spelling of the vernacular name.
Cicca, L.	Euphor.	1767	after Peter Cicca, a writer of the sixteenth century.—N.
Cicer, (Tourn.) L.	Leg. P.	1735	from *Kikos*, strength (*Kirkir*, a pea, Persian). *Gram.* Old Latin name for the vetch.—B.
Cichorium, (Tourn.) L.	Compo.	1735	an ancient Egyptian name.—N. *Chicory and Endive.*
Cineraria, L.	Compo.	1763	from *cinerea*, ash-coloured; alluding to the grey down covering the leaves.—N.
Cinnamomum, (Tourn) L§†	Laura.	1735	from Arabic *kinamon*.—N. *Cinnamon.*
Cipadessa, Bl.	Melia.	1825	the native name in Java.—Z.
Cipura, Aubl.	Irideæ.	1775	derivation unexplained.—N.
Cirrhopetalum, Lindl.†	Orchid.	1824	from *cirrhus* and *petalon*; it is, however, the lateral *sepals* that are usually much elongated like a tendril (petals—N.)
Cissampelos, L.	Meni.	1737	from *Kissos*, Ivy, and *ampelos*, a vine; in allusion to the ivy-like branches and grape-like fruit bunches.—N. *Ice-vine* or *Velvet-leaf.*

** D. C in Cooke.
* B. N. H. S. Journal, Vol. XXII., p. 667.
‡ *Chukrassia* in Cooke.
§ Bl. (1825) in Cooke.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Cissus, L.	Ampelid.	1747	from *Kissos*, Ivy.—N.
Cistanche, H. & L.	Orobanch.	1806.	from *kistos*, a capsule, and the genus *Orobanche*.—Z.
Citharexylum, L.*	Verben.	1753	from *kithara*, a lyre, and *xylon*, wood; in allusion to the fitness of the wood for preparing musical instruments.—N. *Fiddlewood.*
Citrullus, Forsk.†‡	Cucurbit.	1775	from *citrus*, in allusion to the resemblance in fruits.—N. *Watermelon.*
Citrus, L.	Ruta.	1735	after Citron in Judæa (Drury); from *Kitron*.—N. *Orange.*
Claoxylon, A. Juss.	Euphor.	1824	from *klæin*, to break, and *xylon*, wood; the wood is brittle.—Z.
Clarkia, Pursh.	Onagr.	1814	after Captain Clarke, the companion of Capt. Lewis, in his journey to the Rocky Mountains of North America.—N.
Clausena, Burm. f.**	Ruta.	1768	after P. Clausön, a Danish botanist of the seventeenth century.—N.
Cleidion, Bl.	Euphor.	1825	*kleidion*, dim. of *kleio*, a key.
Cleistachne,§ Benth.	Gram.	1881	meaning closed achenes.
Cleistanthus, H. f.	Euphor.	1848	from *kleistos*, shut up, and *anthos*, a flower; the flowers are very minute.
Clematis, (Dill.) L.†	Ranun.	1737	from *klema*, a vine branch; climbers.—N. *Traveller's-joy.*
Cleome, L.†	Capparid.	1735	from *kleio*, close; the flowers are close set.—N. *Spider-plant.*
Clerodendron, L.†	Verben.	1737	from *kleros*, lot, and *dendron*, a tree; in allusion to the uncertain properties of the plants.—N.
Clianthus, Banks & Sol.	Leg. P.	1832	from *kleios*, glory, and *anthos*, a flower.
Clitoria, L.†	Leg. P.	1737	from *clitoris*; an anatomical term in Zoology.—N. *Butterfly-pea.*
Clutia, (Boerh.) L.	Euphor.	1735	named after Augerius Clutius, a Leyden professor of botany.
Clypea, Bl.	Meni.	1825	Shaped like a Roman buckle; the leaves are peltate or broadly cordate.
Cobæa, Cav.	Polemon.	1791	after B. Cobo, a Spanish botanist.—N.
Coccinia, W. & A.	Cucurbit.	1834	meaning scarlet; the fruits are referred to.
Coccoloba, L.	Polygon.	1759	from *coccos*, a berry, and *lobos*, a pod.—N. *Seaside-grape.*
Cocculus, DC.	Meni.	1818	from *Coccus*, cochineal; the berries have that scarlet colour.—N.

* Mill. (1752) in Index Kewensis.
‡ Schrad. in Cooke.
** Burm. in Cooke.
§ Not mentioned by Cooke, save as a synonym.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Cochlospermum, Kth.†	Bixa.	1822	.. the seeds are cochleate or shell-like.—N.
Cocos, L.	.. Palm.	1753	.. from Portuguese *coco*, a monkey; after a fancied resemblance of the bracts to a monkey's head.—N. *Cocoanut.*
Codiæum, Rumph.	.. Euphor.	1824	.. from *codebo*, its Malayan name.—N. *Croton.*
Cœloglossum, Hartm.	.. Orchid.	1820	.. *Koilos*, hollow, and *glossa*, tongue.
Coffea, L.	.. Rubia.	1735	.. a province in Naria, Africa.—N. *Coffee.*
Coix, L.	.. Gram.	1737	.. a name used by Theophrastus.—N. *Job's-tears.*
Cola, Schott. & Endl.	.. Stercul.	1832	.. its native name.—N. *Goura-nut* or *Kola-nut-tree.*
Coldenia, L.	.. Boragin.	1747	.. in honour of Conwallades Colden, a North-American botanist of the eighteenth century.—N.
Colea, Boj.	.. Bignon.	1837	.. in honour of General Sir G. Lowry Cole, a governor of the Mauritius.—N.
Colebrookea, Sm.	.. Labiat.	1806	.. in honour of Henry Thomas Colebrooke, a botanist.—N.
Coleospadix, Becc.	.. Palm.	1885	.. the spadix is sheathed.
Coleus, Lour. †	.. Labiat.	1790	.. from *koleos*, a sheath; the filaments are connate into a sheath separate from the corolla.—N. *Indian-borage.*
Collæa, DC.	.. Leg. P.	1825	.. after Luigi Colla, a botanist, who flourished in 1833-37.—Z.
Collinsia, Nutt.	.. Scroph.	1817	.. after Zaccheus Collins, once Vice-President of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.—N.
Colocasia, Schott.	.. Araceæ.	1832	.. a Greek name.—N. *Taro* or *Allu.*
Colubrina, Rich.	.. Rhamna.	1827	.. from *coluber*, a snake; in allusion to the twisted filaments.—N.
Colutea, (Tourn.) L.	.. Leg. P.	1735	.. probably from *koluo*, to amputate; the shrubs are said to die if the branches are cut.—N. *Bladder-senna.*
Colvillea, Boj.	.. Leg. C.	1834	..
Combretum, L.†	.. Combret.	1737	.. an ancient name.—N.
Cometes, L.	.. Illeceb.*	1767	.. probably in allusion to the numerous *comose* pinnatipartite yellowish-red bracts whose ultimate segments are needle-like.
Commelina, (Plum.) L.	Commel.	1735	.. after Kaspar (1667-1731) and Johann (1629-1698) Commelin, Dutch botanists.—N.
Commiphora, Jacq.†	.. Burser.	1797	.. *Kommi*, gum, *phero*, to bear.
Congea, Roxb.	.. Verben.	1819	.. after an East Indian name.—B. and Z.

* Caryophyllaceæ in E. & P.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Connarus, L.	.. Connar.	1747	.. an ancient name.—N.
Conocarpus, L.	.. Combret.	1737	.. from *konos* and *karpos*, meaning cone-like fruits; the fruits are close set to form a cone.—N.
Conocephalus, Bl.	.. Urti.	1825	.. the inflorescence is cone-shaped.
Convolvulus, (Tourn.) L.†	Convol.	1735	.. from *convolvo*, to twine—a genus of twiners.—N. *Bindweed.*
Conyza, L. *	.. Compo.	1737	.. from *conis*, dust; so named from its use as an insect powder.—N. *Fleabane.*
Cookia, Sonn.	.. Ruta.	1782	.. after Captain James Cook, the celebrated circum-navigator; killed, 1779.—N *Wampee-tree.*
Corallocarpus, Welw.	Cucurbit.	1867	.. in allusion to the (coral) red fruits.
Corchorus, (Tourn.) L.	Tilia.	1735	.. from a Greek term for pot-herb.
Cordia, L.†	.. Boragin.	1737	.. in honour of Euricius Cordus, whose true name was Henricus Urbanus—a German botanist, 1486-1535.—N.
Cordyline, Royen.	.. Lil.	1763	.. from *kordyle*, a club; the roots are club-like.—N.
Coreopsis, L.	.. Compo.	1737	.. from *koris* and *opsis*, in allusion to the bug-like form of the fruit.
Coriandrum, (Tourn.) L.	Umbel.	1735	.. from *coris* a bug; the leaves have the smell of a bug.—N. *Coriander.*
Cortaderia,**	.. Gram.		.. *Cortadora* is the Spanish-American name for the Pampas Grass?
Corypha, L.†	.. Palm.	1737	.. from *coryphe*, the summit; these palms bear flowers but once in life, which occupy the *summit.*—N. *Talipot Palm* or *fish-tail Palm.*
Cosmos, Cav.	.. Compo.	1791	.. from *kosmos*, beautiful.—N.
Cosmostigma, Wight...	Asclep.	1834	.. in allusion to the beauty of the stigma which is provided with a distinct rim and a slightly umbonate centre.
Costus. L.†	.. Scitamin.	1736	.. an ancient name.—N.
Cotoneaster, Lupp.	.. Rosa.	1745	.. from *Cotoneum*, the Quince.—N. *Rockspray.*
Cottonia, Wight.†	.. Orchid.	1852	.. after Major F. Cotton, Madras Engineers.
Cotyledon, (Tourn.) L.	Crassul.	1735	.. so named after the shape of the leaves.—N.
Couroupita, Aubl.	.. Myrt.‡	1775	.. its native name.—N. *Cannon-ball-tree.*
Courtoisia,§ Nees.	.. Cyper.	1834	.. after Richard Joseph Courtois, 1806—1835, professor at and director of the Botanical Gardens at Liege.—Z.

* Less. (1832) in Cooke.

**Not found in Index Kewensis.

‡ Lecythedaneæ in E. & P.

§ Doubtfully indigenous.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Covellia, Gasp.	.. Urti.**	1844	.. after the English botanist John Cowell, who flourished in 1730. —Z.
Cratæva, L.	.. Capparid.	1735	.. after Cratevas, a Greek botanist who lived in the time of Hippocrates.—N. *Wayvarana.*
Crescentia, L.	.. Bignon.	1735	.. after Pietro Crescenzi, an Italian writer on agriculture in the thirteenth century.—N. *Calabash-tree.*
Cressa, L.	.. Convol.	1747	.. from Crete ; a geographical name.
Crinum, L.†	.. Amaryll.	1737	.. from *Krinon,* its Greek name.—N.
Crocosmia, Planch.	.. Irideæ.	1851	.. from *Crocus,* Saffron, and *osme,* smell; in allusion to the odour of saffron exhaled by the dried flowers when immersed in warm water.—N.
Crossandra, Salisb†	.. Acanth.	1806	.. from *krossos,* a fringe, and *aner,* a man; the anthers are fringed. —N.
Crossostephium, Less.	.. Compo.	1831	.. fringed crown ?
Crotalaria, (Dill.) L.†	Leg. P.	1737	.. from *krotalon,* a rattle; the ripe pods form a rattle.—N. *Bombay-hemp.*
Croton, L.	.. Euphor.	1737	.. from *kroton,* a tick; after a resemblance in the seeds.—N.
Cryptanthus, Otto & Diet.	Bromel.	1836	.. the flowers are hidden among the bracts.—N.
Cryptocarya, R. Br.	Laura.	1810	.. from *kryptos* and *karyon,* in allusion to the *fruit* being *hidden* within the perianth tube.
Cryptocoryne, Fisch.	Araceæ.	1828	.. from *kryptos* and *koryne* (a club) ; the spadix is hidden by the hooded [spiral] spathe.—N.
Cryptolepis, R. Br.	.. Asclep.	1809	.. probably in allusion to the corona-scales which arise from about the middle of the corolla-tube.
Cryptophragmium. Nees.	Acanth.	1832	.. from *kryptos* and *phragmion* (a partition); alluding to the divisions of the cells of the anthers.
Cryptostegia, R. Br.	.. Asclep.	1819	.. from *kryptos* and *stege,* a cover ; in reference to the scales in the throat covering the anthers.—N.
Ctenolepis, H. f.	.. Cucurbit.	1867	.. probably in allusion to the simple, capillary tendrils.
Cucumis, (Tourn.) L.†	Cucurbit.	1735	.. derivation obscure.—N. *Cucumber* and *Melon.*
Cucurbita, (Tourn.) L.	Cucurbit.	1735	.. from *cucumis,* the cucumber, and *orbis,* the globe.—N. *Pumpkin* or *Gourd.*
Cuminum, (Tourn.) L.	Umbel.	1735	.. the Latin name of the plant. *Cummin.*

** Moraceæ in E. & P.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Cupania, (Plum.) L.	Sapind.	1737	after Father Francis Cupani, an Italian monk.—N. *Akee-tree.*
Cuphea, P. Br.	Lythr.	1756	from *kyphos*, a curved ; in allusion to the curved capsule.—N.
Cupressus, (Tourn.) L.	Conifer.	1737	from *kuo*, to produce, and *parisos*, equal ; in reference to the symmetrical growth.—N. *Cypress.*
Curculigo, Gärtn.†	Amaryll.	1788	from *curculio*, a weevil ; after the beak of the seeds that suggested the analogy.—N. *Weevil-plant.*
Curcuma, L. †	Scitamin.	1736	from *kurkum*, its Arabic name.—N. *Turmeric.*
Cuscuta, (Tourn). L.	Convol.	1735	after its Arabic name, *kechout* (Drury) ; derivation doubtful.—N. *Dodder.*
Cyamopsis, DC.	Leg. P.	1825	looking like a bean, from *cyamos* and *opsis*.—*Guvar.*
Cyanophyllum, Naud.	Melastom.	1852	from *kyanos*, blue, and *phyllon*, a leaf.
Cyanotis, D. Don.*	Commel.	1825	from *kyanos*, blue, and *ous*, a ear ; the petals are blue.—N.
Cyanospermum, W. & A.	Leg. P.	1824	the seeds are dark blue ; *e.g.*, in C. *tomentosum*, Syn. *Rhyncosia cyanosperma.*
Cyathocline, Cass.	Compo.	1829	from *cyathos*, a cup, and *cline*, a bed ; in allusion to the cup-like or concave receptacle.
Cyathula, Lour.	Amarant.	1790	a diminutive of *cyathus*, a cup ; in allusion to the cup like structure formed by the united stamens.
Cycas, L.	Cycad.	1737	the Greek name of a palm said to grow in Æthiopia.—N.
Cyclamen, (Tourn.) L.	Primul.	1735	from *kyklos*, circular ; the peduncle is spirally twisted when young.—N. *Bleeding-nun.*
Cyclea, Arn.	Meni.	1840	probably in allusion to the single orbicular petal in the female fl.
Cyclostemon, Bl.	Euphor.	1825	the *stamens* form a *circle* outside the disk which is radiately ribbed.
Cydonia, (Tourn.)	Rosa.	1752	from Kydon in Crete.—N.
Cylista, Ait.	Leg. P.	1789	from *kylix*, the calyx ; the calyx encloses the corolla and is persistent and accrescent.
Cymbidium, Sw. †	Orchid.	1799	the diminutive of *kymbe*, a boat ; the lip is boat-shaped.—N.
Cyminosma, Gärtn.	Ruta.	1788	*Cyminum*, and *osma*, a smell ; having the odour of Cummin.
Cynanchum, L.	Asclep.	1737	from *kynos*, a dog ; and *ancho*, to strangle ; alludes to the poisonous properties of the plants.—N.
Cynara, (Vaill.) L.	Compo.	1737	from *kyon*, a dog ; the involucre suggested a comparison with dog's teeth.—N.

* Don in Cooke.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Cynodon, Rich. in Pers. †*	Gram.	1805	.. from *kyons* and *odous*—the dog's teeth. *Hariáli*; *Bermuda grass*; *Doub grass.*
Cynoglossum, (Tourn.) L.	Boragin.	1735	.. from *kyon* and *glossa*; in allusion to the form of the leaves.—N; referring to the rough leaves of some species.—C.
Cynometra, L.	.. Leg. C.	1741	.. from *kyon* and *metra* (a matrix); in reference to the shape and consistence of the valves of the pod.—N.
Cyperus, (Mich.) L.†	Cyper.	1735	.. a Greek name.—N.
Cyphomandra, Mart.	.. Solan.	1845	.. from *kyphoma*, a hump, and *aner*, a man; the anthers form a hump.—N.
Cypripedium, L.	.. Orchid.	1735	.. from *Kypris*, Venus, and *podion*, a slipper; the lip suggested the analogy.—N. *Lady's slipper.*
Cyrilla, L'Her.	.. Gesner.	1785	.. after Dominico Cyrillo, an Italian botanist; died, 1799.—N.
Cyrtanthera, Nees.	.. Acanth.	1847	.. from *kyrtos*, and *anthera*, meaning curved anthers.—N.
Cyrtanthus, Ait.	.. Amaryll.	1789	.. from *kyrtos* and *anthos*; the flowers are bent downwards.—N.
Cyrtodeira, Hanst.	.. Gesner.	1853	..
Cyrtosperma, Griff.	.. Araceæ.	1851	.. *kyrtos*, curved, and *sperma*, a seed.
Cyrtostachys, Bl.	.. Palm.	1838	.. in allusion to the *curved spikes.*—N.
Dactylis, L.	.. Gram.	1742	.. from *daktulis*, a finger's breadth; apparently in allusion to the size of the clusters.—N; the head is also divided finger-like; cf. *Digitaria* below.
Dactyloctenium. Willd.	Gram.	1809	.. from *daktylos*, a finger, and *ktenion* a little comb; alluding to the digitate and pectinate spikes.—N.
Dædalacanthus, T. And. †	Acanth.	1864	.. meaning densely entangled spines; probably in allusion to the bracts which have very prominent nerves.
Dæmia, R. Br.	.. Asclep.	1809	.. from its Arabic name.—N.
Dæmonorops, Bl.	.. Palm.	1830	.. probably from *dæmon*, a deity, and *ops*, appearance; alluding to the beauty of the plant.—N.
Dahlia, Cav.	.. Compo.	1791	.. after Dr. Dahl, a Swedish botanist, and a pupil of Linnæus.—N.
Dalbergia, L. f. †	.. Leg. P.	1781	.. after Nicholas Dalberg, a Swedish botanist, 1730—1820.—N. *Blackwood-tree.*
Damasonium, Schreb.	.. Hydroch.	1789	.. meaning obscure.

* Pers. in Cooke.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Datura, L. †	.. Solan.	1735	.. from Sanskrit *dhastura*, a trumpet; the flowers are trumpet-shaped (Arabic *datora*—N.) *Thorn-apple.*
Daucus, (Tourn.) L...	Umbel.	1735	.. said to be from *dao*, to make hot; a medicinal term.—N. *Carrot.*
Debregeasia, Gaud...	Urti.	1844-66	.. derivation unknown; probably after a person.—B.
Decaneurum, DC.	.. Compo.	1833	.. from *deka*, ten, and *neuron*, nerves; in allusion to the ten ribs on the achenes.
Decaschistia, W. & A.	Malva.	1834	.. from *deka*, ten, and *schistos*, divided; in allusion to ten bracteoles and ten carpels.
Deguelia, Aubl.	.. Leg. P.	1775	.. meaning peeled off?
Delima, L.	.. Dillen.	1747	.. from *deliom*, to shave off; the leaves are used to polish or shave off wood.—N.
Delphinium, (Tourn.) L. †	Ranun.	1735	.. from *delphinos*, a dolphin; so named on account of a resemblance of the flowers (the nectary) to the imaginary figures of the dolphin.—N.
Dendrobium, Sw. †	.. Orchid.	1799	.. from *dendron*, a tree, and *bios*, life; meaning an epiphyte.—N.
Dendrocalamus, Nees. †	Gram.	1834	.. from *dendron* and *calamus* (a reed); some of these bamboos reach fifty feet in height.
Dendrochilum, Bl.	.. Orchid.	1825	.. from *dendron* and *cheilos* (a lip); an epiphyte having lipped flowers.—N.
Dentella, Forst.	.. Rubia.	1776	.. in reference to the corolla lobes having a tooth on each side.
Derris, Lour.	.. Leg. P.	1790	.. from *derasus*, bare?
Desmanthus, Willd.	.. Leg. M.	1805	.. from *desme*, a bundle, and *anthos*, a flower; the flowers are in a bundle.—N.
Desmochæta, DC.	.. Amarant.	1813	.. from *desme* and *chæta* (a bristle); the perianth segments of the imperfect flowers are ultimately converted into stellately spreading hooked awns.
Desmodium, Desv.	.. Leg. P.	1813	.. from *desmos*, a band; in reference to the stamens being united. (The stamens are monodelphous in some of the species).—N. *Telegraph-plant.*
Deutzia, Thunb.	.. Saxifrag.	1784	. after Johann Deutz, a Dutch naturalist, and patron of Thunberg.—N.
Dianella, Lam.	.. Lil.	1786	.. after Diana, the sylvan goddess—N.
Dianthera, Gronov.	.. Acanth.	1742	.. from *dis* and *anthera*; the anther cells are separated.—N.
Dianthus, L.	.. Caryo.	1735	.. from *dios*, divine, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the beauty of the flowers.—N. *Pink.*

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Dicælospermum, * C. B. C.	Cucurbit.	1879..	the *seeds* are longitudinally ridged and slightly rugulose in the middle, containing three *cavities*, the central one enclosing the embryo, the *two* lateral empty.
Dicentra, Bernh.	.. Fumar.	1833 ..	meaning two spurred; the two outer petals are spurred.—N. cf. *Diplocentrum* below. *Seal-flower*.
Dicerma, DC.	... Leg. P.	1825 ..	
Dichæspermum, Wight.	Commel.	1853 ..	from *dicha*, in two or asunder, and *sperma*, a seed; the seeds are biseriate.
Dichopsis, Thw.	.. Sapot.	1864 ..	*dicha*, double, and *opsis*, resemblance. The lobes of the calyx are in two series and the anthers 2-lobed.
Dichorisandra, Mik.	.. Commel.	1820 ..	meaning *stamens* divided into *two* series.—B.
Dichrocephala, L'Hér.‡	Compo.	1833 ..	from *di*, two, *chroa*, colour, and *kephalos*, a head; the corollas of the ray and disk flowers are of different colours.
Dichrostachys, W. & A.‡	Leg. M.	1834 ..	in allusion to the spike bearing flowers of different colours at the top and at the bottom.
Dicliptera, Juss.	.. Acanth.	1807 ..	from *diklis*, double-doored, and *pteron*, a wing; refers to the capsule.—N.
Dicoma, Cass.	.. Compo.	1817 ..	meaning a double *coma*; pappus-hairs many seriate, the inner or all flat, barbellate, or feathery, the outer shorter, paleaceous or of slender bristles.
Dictyosperma, Wend. & Dr.	Palm.	1875 ..	from *diktyon*, a net, and *sperma*, a seed; in allusion to the raphe of the seed forming a loose network.—N.
Didymocarpus, Wall.	.. Gesner.	1819 ..	in the Bombay species the fruits are *not* didymous.
Dieffenbachia, Schott...	Araceæ.	1829 ..	after Dr. Dieffenbach, a German botanist.—N.
Digera, Forsk.	.. Amarant.	1775..	from Arabic *didjar*.
Digitalis, (Tourn.) L..	Scroph.	1735..	from *digitus*, a finger; after the shape of the corolla.—N. *Fox-glove*.
Digitaria, Heist.	.. Gram.	1763 ..	the inflorescence is usually digitate. Cf. *Dactylis* above.
Dilivaria, Juss.	.. Acanth.	1789 ..	inhabiting flooded places.
Dillenia, L. †	.. Dillen.	1735 ..	after John James Dillenius, professor of botany at Oxford.—N.

* There is a misprint of this name in Cooke.
‡ DC. in Cooke.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Dimeria, R. Br.	.. Gram.	1810	.. the spikelets are laterally much compressed, solitary, secund, *bifarious.*
Dimorphocalyx, Thw.	Euphor.	1861	.. calyx cup-shaped in the male flowers, and almost divided to the base in the female flowers.
Dimorphotheca, (Vaill.) L.	Compo.	1735	.. in allusion to the *receptacle* bearing florets of *two forms.*—N.
Dinebra, Jacq.	.. Gram.	1809	.. the native Arabic name.—Z.
Dioscorea, (Plum.) L.†	Dioscor.	1737	.. after the Greek physician P. Dioscorides of Cilicia who lived in the time of Nero.—N. *Yam.*
Diospyros, L. †	.. Eben.	1737	.. from *dios,* divine, and *Pyros,* Wheat; celestial food.—N. *Date-plum.*
Dipcadi, Medik.	.. Lil.	1790	.. derivation obscure.—N.
Dipetalum, Dalz.	.. Ruta.	1850	.. there are two petals.
Diplachne, P. B.	.. Gram.	1812	.. from *diplous,* double, and *achne;* chaff.—Z. Fl. glume 2-4-toothed.
Diplocentrum, Lindl.	.. Orchid.	1832	.. from *diplos* and *kentron,* alluding to the two collateral spurs. Cf. *Dicentra* above.
Diplochonium, Fenzl.	.. Ficoid.	1839	.. the seeds are cohleate ; allusion ?
Diplospora, DC.	.. Rubia.	1830	.. the fruit is a two-celled few-seeded berry.
Dipteracanthus, Nees	.. Acanth.	1832	.. from *dis,* double, *pteron,* a wing, and *acanthus* spine ; application?
Dipterocarpus, Gärtn. f. *	Diptero.	1805	.. the *fruit* has *two wings,* derived from the sepals.
Dipterygium, Decne.	.. Cruci.**	1835	.. fruit compressed, surrounded by a wing on either side.
Discospermum, Dalz.	.. Rubia.	1850	.. seeds compressed ; Syn. *Diplospora.*
Disporum, Salisb.	.. Lil.	1812	.. from *dis* and *poros,* meaning twice porous ; allusion ?—N.
Dithyrocarpus, Kth.	.. Commel.	1741	.. meaning fruits with a double sheath; application ?
Dobera,‡ Juss.	.. Salvador.	1789	.. from its Arabic name.—Z.
Dodonæa, L. †	.. Sapind.	1737	.. after Dodonæus, a botanist.
Dolichandrone, Fenzl.	.. Bignon.	1862	.. having *long stamens.*
Dolichos, L. †	.. Leg. P.	1737	.. the *long* pods are referred to.—N. *Bean* and *Horse-gram.*
Dombeya, Cav.	.. Stercul.	1787	.. after Joseph Dombey, a French botanist of the eighteenth century.—N.
Dopatrium, Ham.	.. Scroph.	1835	.. the native Indian name.—Z.
Doratanthera, Benth.	.. Scroph.	1839	.. from *doratos,* a spear, and *anthera,* an anther ; "anthers versatile. curved with unequal segments."
Doronicum, (Tourn.) L.	.. Compo.	1735	.. from Arabic *doroniji.*—N.
Dorstenia, (Plum) L.	.. Urti.	1737	.. after Theodore Dorsten, a German botanist ; 1492—1552.—N.

* Gærtn. in Cooke, a misprint.
** Cappar in Cooke and in E & P.
‡ *Dobera,* Juss. is excluded by Cooke.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name
Dracæna, L. †	.. Lil.	1767	.. from *drakon*, a dragon.—N.
Dracontium, L.	.. Araceæ	1737	.. a diminutive of *drakon*, a dragon.
Dregea, E. Mey.	.. Asclep.	1837	.. after the German botanist Johann Franz Drege, 1794—1881, who travelled at the Cape in the interest of botany.—Z.
Drejera, Nees.	.. Acanth.	1847	..
Drosera, L.	.. Droser.	1735	.. from *droseros*, dewy ; the secretion on the leaves looks like dew. *Sun-dew*.
Dumasia, DC.	.. Leg. P.	1825	.. after J. B. Dumas, a French naturalist of the nineteenth century.—C.
Dunbaria, W. & A.	.. Leg. P.	1824	.. dedicated to George Dunbar, 1744—1851, professor of Greek at Edinburgh.—Z.
Duranta, L.	.. Verben.	1737	.. after Castor Durantes, a botanist : died, 1590.—N.
Dypsis, Nor.	.. Palm.	1811	.. from *dupto*, to dip ; application not given.—N.
Dyscoriste, Nees.	.. Acanth.	1832	.. meaning difficult to separate ; probably alluding to its close alliance with other genera.—N.
Dysophylla, Bl.	.. Labiat.	1826	.. from *dysodes*, fetid, and *phyllon*, a leaf ; they are not so in the Bombay species.
Dysoxylum, Bl.	.. Melia.	1825	.. from *dusodes*, fetid, and *xylon*, wood ; application ?

(To be continued.)

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A LIST OF THE NATURAL ORDERS AND GENERA OF BOMBAY PLANTS WITH DERIVATIONS OF THE NAMES.

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PART II.

(*Continued from page 290 of this Volume.*)

GENUS AND AUTHOR.	NATURAL ORDER.	DATE.	DERIVATION AND COMMON NAME.
Ebermaiera, Nees.	.. Acanth.	1832..	after Karl Heinrich EBERMAIER, a German writer on medicinal plants; 1767-1825.—N.
ECBOLIUM, Kurz.	.. Acanth.	1871..	from *ekbole*, a throwing out; causing abortion.
Echinocactus, Link and Otto.	.. Cact.	1827..	from *echinos*, a hedgehog, and *kaktos*, the name of a spiny plant.—N.
ECHINOPS, L.	.. Compo.	1737..	from *echinos* and *ops*; in reference to the spiny globular heads.—N. *Globe-thistle.*
Echinospermum, Sw.	.. Boragin.	1818..	the *nutlets* are provided with hooked *bristles.*
Echites, P. Br.	.. Apocyn.	1756..	from *echis*, a viper; alluding to the smooth twining shoots.—N.
ECLIPTA, L.	.. Compo.	1771..	from *ekleipo* to be deficient. *Cf. Perotis.*
EHRETIA, L.	.. Borag.	1759..	after G. D. EHRET, a German botanical draughtsman; 1708-1770.—N.
Eichhornia, Kth.	.. Ponte.	1843..	after J. A. F. EICHHORN, an eminent Prussian.—N. *Water-hyacinth.*
ELÆAGNUS, (Tourn.) L. †	.. Elæag.	1735..	from *elaia*, an olive, and *agnos*, the chaste tree, *Vitex Agnus-castus.*—N. *Oleaster or Silver-tree.*
Elæis, Jacq.	.. Palm.	1763..	from *elaia* an olive; oil is expressed from the nuts.—N. *Oil Palm.*
ELÆOCARPUS, Burm.	.. Til.	1747..	meaning the olive-fruit; the fruit is a drupe with a single bony tuburculate stone; used to make into rosaries worn by Brahmins and Fakirs (*E. Ganitrus*).—N.
ELÆODENDRON, Jacq. f. †	.. Celas.	1787..	meaning the olive tree; the seeds are oily.—N.
Elatine, L.	.. Elatin.	1737..	from *elati*, a fir tree, to which the leaves are compared.
ELATOSTEMA, Forst.	.. Urti.	1776..	

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Eleiotis, D.C.	.. Leg. P.	1825..	from *eleios*, a dodrmouse, and *ous, otos*, an ear; in reference to a supposed resemblance in the leaves.—Z.
Eleocharis, R. Br.	.. Cyper.	1810..	from *helos*, a marsh, and *chairo*, I delight; marsh plants.
Elephantopus, L.	.. Compo.	1737..	from *elephas* and *podus*; the elephant's foot; the leaves suggested the name.
Elettaria, Maton.	.. Scit.	1811..	from *elæchi*, its Indian name.—N. *Cardamoms.*
Eleusine, Gärtn.†	.. Gram.	1788..	from *Eleusis*, where was a temple of Ceres.—N.
Elionurus, H. & B.	.. Gram.	1805..	lower involucral glume usually furnished with fine filiform transparent oil-glands.
Ellertonia, Wight.	.. Apocyn.	1848..	in honour of J. Ellerton Stocks, a Bombay botanist.
Elytraria, Michx.	.. Acanth.	1803..	from *elytron*, a cover; the scapes are clothed will small rigid bracts.
Elytrophorus, P. B.	.. Gram.	1812..	from *elytron* and *phoreo*; palea very broad, truncately three-lobed.
Embelia, Burm. f.	.. Myrsin.	1768..	from its Cinghalese name.—N.
Emblica, Gärtn.	.. Euphor.	1791..	adapted from the vernacular name *amla.*
Emilia, Cass.	.. Compo.	1817..	of unknown origin.—C.
Endopogon, Nees.	.. Acanth.	1832..	from *endo* and *pogon*, a beard within; the corolla-throat is hairy.
Enicostemma, Bl.*	.. Gentian	1826..	
Enneapogon, Desv.	.. Gram.	1813..	the floral glumes are nine-cleft, hence the name.
Entada, Adans.	.. Leg. M.	1763..	a native name in Malabar.
Epaltes, Cass.	.. Compo.	1818..	from *epalthes*, healing; a medicinal name.
Ephedra, (Tourn.) L.	.. Gneta.	1737..	a Greek name for the Horse-tail; the plants are virgate.
Epicarpurus, Bl.	.. Urti.	1825..	the fruit is laxly clothed by the enlarged persistent perianth.
Epicharis, Bl.	.. Melia.	1825..	meaning beautiful; the flowers are referred to—Z.
Epidendrum, L.	.. Orchid.	1737..	meaning an epiphyte.—N.
Epipactis, Adans.	.. Orchid.	1763..	from *epipegnuo*, to coagulate.—N.
Episcia, Mart.	.. Gesner.	1829..	from *episkios*, shaded; shade loving plants.—N.
Epithema, Bl.	.. Gesner.	1826..	from a Greek word for a *lid*; the capsule is circumcis.
Eragrostis, Host.	.. Gram.	1809..	from *eros*, love, and *agrostis*, grass; in allusion to the loose dancing spikelets. *Lovegrass.*

* Durand gives *enicostema.*

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Eranthemum, L.†	.. Acanth.	1747..	from *ear*, spring, and *anthos* (Drury); from *eran* to love, and *anthemon*, a flower.—N.
Eria, Lindl.	.. Orchid.	1825..	from *erion*, wool; in allusion to the pubescent flowers.
Erianthus, Michx.	.. Gram.	1803..	from *erion* and *anthos*; there is a tuft of hair at the base of each spikelet, which makes the spikes look like tassels.
Erigeron, L.	.. Compo.	1737..	from *er* spring, and *geron*, an old man; referring to the earliness of the plants.
Erinocarpus, Nimmo.	.. Til.	1839..	from *erinaceus*, a hedgehog; the fruit is bristly.
Eriobatrya, Lindl.	.. Rosa.	1822..	from *erion* and *botrys*; the fruits appear to be a *wooly bunch.*
Eriocaulon, L.	.. Eriocaul.	1742..	from *erion* and *caulis*; the stem is terminated by the wooly head of flowers.
Eriochloa, H. B. K.	.. Gram.	1815..	*erion*, wool, and *chloa*; the involucral glume is silky-hairy.
Eriodendron, DC.†	.. Malva.	1824..	meaning the wool-tree; the tree yields kapok of commerce.
Erioglossum, Bl.	.. Sapin.	1829..	*erion*, wool, and *glossa*, tongue.
Eriolæna, DC.	.. Stercul.	1823..	from *erion* and *chlaina* (a cover); the calyx forms a wooly cover.
Eriophorum, L.	.. Cyper.	1735..	from *erion* and *phoreo*; the heads are cottony.—*Cotton-grass.*
Erodium, L'Her	.. Geran.	1787..	from *erodios*, a heron; the carpophore suggested the comparison.
Eruca, Tourn. †	.. Crucifer.	1763..	Latin, of doubtful etymology.
Ervatamia, Stapf.†	.. Apocyn.	..	after Ervatamius.
Ervum (Tourn.) L.	.. Leg. P.	1737..	the Latin name. *Lentil.*
Erycibe, Roxb.	.. Convol	1798..	said to be after its native name.
Erysimum, (Tourn.) L.	.. Cruci	1735..	from *eryo*, to draw; on account of its effects in drawing blisters.—N. *Hedge Mustard.*
Erythea, S. Wats	.. Palm.	1880..	one of the Hesperides.—N. See *Ægle* above.
Erythracanthus, Nees	.. Acanth.	1832..	the leaves are *red* beneath, and the bracts are *spiny.*
Erythraea, Renealm.	.. Gentian.	1796..	from *erythros*, red; the flowers are such.
Erythrina, L.†	.. Leg. P.	1787..	from *erythors*, red; the flowers are such. *Indian-coral-tree.*
Erythroxylum, P. Br.*	Lina.	1756..	*erythrox*, red, *xylou*, wood.—*coca or Cocaine.*
Eschscholtzia, Cham.	.. Papaver.	1820..	after J. F. Eschscholtz, a naturalist who accompanied Kotzebue round the world; 1793-1831.—N. *Californian-poppy.*

* Erythroxylon L. 1759 is its synonym.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Ethulia, L. ..	.. Compo.	1763..	derivation obscure.
Eucalyptus, L'Her	.. Myrt.	1788..	from *eu*, well, and *kalypto*, covered. *Eucalyptus or Australian gum tree.*
Eucharidium, Fish. and Mey.	.. Onagr.	1835..	from *eucharis*, agreeable.—N.
Eucharis, Planch and Linden.	.. Amaryll.	1853.	from *eu* and *charis* (grace); the flowers are very graceful. *Amazon Lily.*
Euchlæna, Schrad	.. Gram.	1832..	from *eu* and *chlaina* (a mantla); the glumes are referred to. *Teosinte.*
Eugenia, (Michx.) L...	Myrt.	1735..	after Prince Eugene of Savoy, a promoter of botany.—N. *Malay-apple and Rose-apple.*
Eulophia, R. Br.†	.. Orchid.	1823..	from *eu* and *lophos* (a crest); the disk is usually ridged or crested.
Euonymus, L.	.. Celastr.	1737..	from *euonymos*, lucky.—N. *Spindle-tree.*
Eupatorium (Tourn.) L.	Compo.	1735..	named after Mithridatis. Eupator, King of Pontus.—N. *Trumpet-weed.*
Euphorbia. L.†	.. Euphor.	1737..	after Euphorbus, physician to Juba, King of Mauritania; so named by Dioscorides.—N. *Spurge*
Eurya,* Thunb.	.. Ternstrom.	1783..	from *eurys*, large; the flowers are referred to, but they are small.—N.
Euryale, Salisb.	.. Nymph.	1806..	Euryale is one of the Gorgons represented with fierce thorny locks; the leaves and calyx are thorny on the under surface. *Waterlily.*
Eurycles, Salisb.	.. Amaryll.	1812..	from *eurys*, broad, and *kleio*, to close up; the cup of the flower does not close up.—N.
Eutoca, R. Br.	.. Hydrophyll.	1823...	
Euxolus, Raf.	.. Amarant.	1836..	a name used by Theophrastus.—N.
Evodia, Forst	.. Ruta.	1776..	meaning pleasant odor.—B.
Evolvulus, L.	.. Convol.	1763..	from *evolvo*, to roll out; a non-twiner in an Order of twiners.
Exacum, L.†	.. Gentian.	1747..	from *ex*, out, *ago*, to drive; supposed to expel poison.
Excæcaria, L.†	.. Euphor.	1759..	from *excæcare*, to blind; alluding to the dangerous acrid juice of the plants.
Fagonia, (Tourn.) L..	Zygophyll.	1735..	from *phagein*, to eat.
Fagopyrum, Tourn	.. Polygon.	1742..	from *phagein*, to eat, and *pyros*, wheat; the grain is edible.—N. *Buckwheat.*
Fagræa, Thunb.	.. Logan.	1782..	after Jonas Theodore Fagræus, a physician and botanist; 1729-1797.—N.

* Doubtfully indigenous.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date. Derivation and Common Name.
Falconeria, Royle	.. Euphor.	1839.. commemorative.
Farfugium, Lindl.	.. Compo.	1857..
Farsetia, Turra	.. Cruci.	1765.. after Philip Farseti, a Venetian botanist.—N.
Fatsia, Dene. & Pl.	.. Aral.	1854.. a Japanese plant-name.—N. *Chinese-rice-paper-plant.*
Feronia, Corr. †	.. Ruta.	1800.. Feronia was a Roman goddess of Forest.—*Elephant apple or Wood-apple.*
Ficus, (Tourn.) L.†	.. Urti.	1735.. the old Latin name. *Banyan, Fig. and Indian-rubber-tree.*
Filicium, Thw.	.. Sapind.	1865.. meaning fern-like; the leaves are referred to.
Fimbristylis, Vahl.	.. Cyper.	1806.. from *fimbrina*, a fringe, and *stylus*, a style; a character which belongs to the entire Order and also to the allied Order of Gramineæ.
Fittonia, E. Cœmans.	.. Acanth.	1865.. after E. & S. M. Fitton, two botanists.—N.
Flacourtia, Comm.	.. Bixa.	1785.. after Etienne de Flacourt, a director of the French East India Company; 1607-1661.—N.
Flagellaria, L.	.. Flagel.	1747.. from *flagellum*, a whip; they are climbers. *F. indica* has leaves with tedril-like tips, and slender stems.
Flaveria, Juss.	.. Compo.	1789.. from *flavus*, yellow; used in Chili to dye an yellow colour; the flowers are yellow.
Flemingia, Roxb.	.. Leg. P.	1812... in honour of Dr. J. Fleming, Bengal Army, who died in 1815.—G.
Fleurya, Gaud.	.. Urti.	1826.. after J. F. Flewry, a writer on Orchids.
Floscopa, Lour.	.. Commel.	1790.. from *flos*, a flower, and *scopa*, a broom; referring to the aspect of the inflorescence.—Z.
Fluggea, Willd.	.. Euphor.	1805.. after John Flugge, a German cryptogamist.—N.
Fœniculum, (Tourn.)L.	Umbel.	1735.. the old Latin name.—N. *Fennel.*
Forskohlea, L.	.. Urti.	1767.. Commemorative.
Fragaria, (Tourn.) L.	.. Rosa	1735.. from Latin *fraga*, a strawberry.—N. *strawberry.*
Freesia, Klatt.	.. Irid.	1865.. derivation unknown.—N.
Frerea, Dalz.	.. Asclep.	1865.. in honour of Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Bombay.
Fuchsia (Plum.) L.	.. Onagr.	1735.. after Leonard Fuchs, a German botanist; 1501-1566.—N.
Fuirena, Rottbl.	.. Cyper.	1773.. after J. Fuiren, a Danish botanist.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date. Derivation and Common Name.
Fumaria (Tourn.) L.	Fumaria.	1735.. from *fumus*, fume ; so named after the odour.
Furcræa*, Vent.	Amaryll.	1793.. after A. F. Fourcroy, a French chemist; 1755-1809.—N.
Gaillardia, Foug.	Compo.	1786.. after M. Gaillard, a French patron of botany.—*Blanketflower.*
Gaillonia, A. Rich.	Rubia.	1834.. Commemorative.
Galactia, P. Br.	Leg. P.	1756.. from *galactos*, milk ; appln. ?
Galanthus, L.	Amaryll.	1735.. from *galla*, milk, and *anthos*, a flower ; the flowers are milk-white.—N. *Snowdrop.*
Galedupa, Lamk.	Leg. P.	1786.. Malabar name.
Galphimia, Cav.	Malpigh.	1799.. anagram of Malpighia.
Garcinia, L. †	Gutti.	1737.. after Lawrence Garcin, a French botanist and traveller.—N. *Kokam.*
Gardenia, Ellis †	Rubia.	1761.. after Alexander Garden of Carolina.—N. *Dikamali.*
Garnotia, Brougn.	Gram.	1829.. commemorative.
Garuga, Roxb.	Burser.	1814.. its native name.—N.
Gasteria, Duval.	Lil.	1809.. the flowers have a belly (gaster) at the base.—N.
Gaura, L.	Onagr.	1751.. from *gauros*, superb.—N.
Gazania, Gartn.	Compo.	1791.. after Theodore Gaza, 1393-1478, a learned Greek.—N.
Geissaspis, W. & A.	Leg. P.	1834.. from *geisson*, a tile, and *ops*, appearance ; the overlapping bracts have that appearance.
Genianthus, H. f.	Asclep.	1883.. *geneion*, the chin, *anthos*, flower.
Geniosporum, Wall.	Labiat.	1830.. *geneion*, the chin, *sporum*, seed.
Geodorum, Jack.	Orchid.	1810.. from *ge*, the earth, and *doron*, a gift.
Geophila, D. Don.	Rubia.	1825.. from *ge*, and *philos* ; probably in allusion to the prostrate habit of the plants.
Geranium, (Tourn.) L.	Geran.	1735.. from *gerenos*, a crane ; referring to the long carpophore.
Gerbera, Gronov.	Compo.	1737.. from T. Gerber, a German naturalist of the eighteenth century.—C. *Barberton-daisy.*
Gesneria, L.	Gesner.	1737.. after Conrad Gesner of Zurich, a botanist ; 1516—1565.—N.
Getonia, Roxb.	Combret.	1795.. from its Indian name.—Z.
Gibsonia, Stocks	Polygon.	1848.. after Nicholas A. Gibson, the joint author of The Bombay Flora by Dalzell and Gibson, 1861.
Gilia, Ruiz. & Pavon.	Polemon.	1794.. after P. S. Gilio, a Spanish botanist.—N.
Girardinia, Gaud.	Urti.	1826.. in honour of Girardin, a French botanist, joint author of a Manual of Botany in 1827.—C.
Gisekia, L.	Ficoid	1771.. from Paul Dietrich Giseke, A German physician.

* Cooke gives *Furcræa.*

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Givotia, Griff.	.. Euphor.	1844..	
Gladiolus, (Tourn.) L.	.. Irid.	1735..	from *gladius*, a sword; the shape of the leaves is referred to—N. *Corn Flag.*
Gleditschia, (Clayton) L.	.. Leg.	1742..	after Gottlieb Gleditsch, Director of Botanic Gardens at Berlin.—N.
Glinus, Löfl	.. Ficoid.	1758..	the ancient name given by Theophrastus to the Maple. It is not obvious why this name was applied to this herb.—Z.
Gliricidia, H. B. K.	.. Leg.	1823.	
Globba, L.	.. Scit.	1771..	its native name in the Moluccas.—N.
Glochidion, Forst.	.. Euphor.	1776..	meaning barbed; it is not clear what is barbed.
Gloriosa, L. †	.. Lil.	1735..	from *gloriosus*, full of glory; the plant *G. superba* fully merits both the generic and the specific names. *Tiger-lily or climbing-lily.*
Glossocardia, Cass.	.. Compo.	1817..	the achenes are narrowly oblong, and much flattened.
Glossogyne, Cass.	.. Compo.	1827..	from *glossa* and *gyne;* in allusion to the styles being elongate like tongues.
Glossonema, Dene.	.. Asclep.	1838..	*Glossa*, a tongue, and *nema*, a thread; the anthers are terminated by an inflexed membrane.
Glossospermum, Wall.	.. Stercul.	1831..	the seeds have a thin papery tongue-shaped wing in *G. velutinum*, Syn. *Melochia velutina.*
Glossostigma, W. & A.	Scroph.	1836..	the stigma is dilated, spathulate, recurved; hence the name.
Gloxinia, L'Her.	.. Gesner.	1785..	after Benj. Petr. Gloxin of Colmar, a botanist.—N.
Glycine, W. & A. †	.. Leg. P.	1737..	from *glycys*, sweet; allusion? *Soy beans.*
Glycosmis, Corr.	.. Ruta.	1805..	from *glukus*, sweet, and *osma*, smell.
*Glycicarpus**, Dalz.	.. Anacard.	1849..	meaning sweet fruits; they are edible in *G. racimosa* Syn. *Nothopegia Colebrookiana.*
Gmelina, L.†	.. Verben.	1742..	after S. Gottlieb Gmelin, a German naturalist, 1743-1774.—N.
Gnaphalium, L.	.. Compo.	1737..	from *gnaphalon*, soft down; the entire plant is hoary. *Note: Nephelium* is Litchi.
Gnetum, L.	.. Gneta.	1767..	from *gnemon*, its name in the Island of Ternate.
Gnidia, L.	.. Thymel.	1751..	from *Gnidus*, a town in Crete.
Godetia, Spach.	.. Onagr.	1835..	included under *Œnothera.*

* In Cooke it is *Glycycarpus*—a printer's mistake.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Gomphandra, Wall...	Olaca.	1832..	from *gomphos*, a club, and *aner*, a man ; the filaments are fleshy, flattened, with gland-tipped hairs at the top on the back, hollowed in front.
Gomphia, Schreb. ..	Ochna.	1789..	from *gomphos*, a club ; alluding to the club-shaped nuts.
Gomphrena, L. ..	Amarant.	1737..	from *gomphos*, a club; the flowers are in heads elevated on long stocks. *Globe-amaranth.*
Goniocaulon, Cass. ..	Compo.	1817..	from *gonia*, an angle, and *kaulon*, a stem ; the stem is angular or strongly ribbed.
Goniothalamus, H. f. & Thom. ..	Anona.	1855..	the thalamus is angular.
Goodyera, R. Br. ..	Orchid.	1813..	after John Goodyer, a British botanist.—N. *Adder's-violet.*
Gordonia, Ellis. ..	Ternstr.	1770..	after Alexander Gordon, a nurseryman.—N.
Gossypium, L. † ..	Malva.	1735..	its Latin name, used by Pliny.—N. *Cotton.*
Gouania, Jacq. ..	Rhamn.	1769..	after Anthony Gouan, a professor at Montpelier, 1733—1821.—N.
Gracilea, Kœn. ..	Gram.	1803..	*graclis*, slender ?
Grangea, Adans. ..	Compo.	1763..	after Grange.
Graptophyllum, Nees...	Acanth.	1832..	from *grapho*, to write, and *phyllon*, a leaf ; the leaves are mottled. *Caricature-plant.*
Gratiola, (Rupp.) L. ..	Scroph.	1737..	Diminutive from *gratea*, grace.
Grevillea, R. Br. ..	Protea.	1810..	after C. F. Greville, a patron of botany.—N. *Silver-oak.*
Grewia, L. † ..	Tilia.	1735..	after Nehemiah crew, a botanist.—N. *Phalsa.*
Griffithella, Warming.	Podostemon.	..	after W. Griffith.
Griffithia, W. and A...	Rubia.	1834..	Do. do.
Grislea, L. ..	Lythr.	1737..	after Gabriel Grisley, a botanist of the seventeenth century.—N.
Grona, Lour. ..	Leg. P.	1790..	from *grona*, a groove ; allusion ?
Grumilea, Gärtn. ..	Rubia.	1788..	from *grumulus*, diminutive of *grumus*, a heap, a lump ; in allusion to the nature of the albumen in the seeds.—Z.
Guaiacum, (Plum.) L..	Zygopyll	1737..	from its South American name.—N. *Lignum-vitæ.*
Guarea, (Allem.) L. ..	Melia	1771..	from its name in Cuba.—N.
Guatteria, R. & P. ..	Anona	1794..	after John B. Guatteri, an Italian botanist.—N. *Lance-wood.*
Guazuma, Plum. ..	Stercul.	1763..	a Mexican name.—N.
Guilandina, L. ..	Leg. C.	1737..	commemorative.
Guizotia, Cass. ..	Compo.	1827..	after M. Guizot, the celebrated French statesman.—N. *Niger-seed.*

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Gymnema, R. Br.†	.. Asclep.	1809..	from *gymnos*, naked, and *nema*, a thread; probably in allusion to the exerted apex of the style.
Gymnosporia, W. & A.	Celastr.	..	.. the arillate seeds are very conspicuous when the capsules have burst open.
Gymnostachyum, Nees.	.. Acanth.	1832..	from *gymnos* and *stachys*; the bracts and bracteoles of the spike are very minute.
Gynandropsis, DC.†...	Cappar.	1824..	the flowers appear with a gynandrophore—a column bearing pistil and stamens.
Gynerium, H. & B.	.. Gram.	1809..	from *gyne* and *erion* (wool); the stigmas are woolly.—N. *Pampas-grass.*
Gynocardia, R. Br.	.. Bixa.	1819..	*gyne*, female, *kardia* heart.
Gynura, Cass.†	.. Compo.	1825..	from *gyne* and *oura* (a tail); alluding to the tail-like appendage of the style.
Gypsophila, L.	.. Caryo.	1751..	from *gypsos* and *philein*; prefering lime-stone soil.—*Baby's-breath.*
Gyrocarpus, Jacq.	.. Combret.	1763..	from *gyros*, a circle, and *karpos*, a fruit; the fruit is crowned with long wing-like calyx-segments (of which there are two in *G. americanus*); the fruit performs gyrations in falling?
Habenaria, Willd.†..	Orchid.	1805..	from *habina*, a rein; the spur is long like a rein.—N.
Hæmanthus, (Tourn.) L.	.. Amaryll.	1735..	the spathe and filaments are red —*African-tulip or blood-flower.*
Hæmatoxylon, L.	.. Leg. M.	1735..	from *haimatos* and *xylon*, meaning red wood; the wood yields the dye known by the same name. *Campeachy-wood or logwood.*
Halocharis, Moq.	.. Cheno.	1849..	from *halo*, sea-salt, and *charis*, grace; a halophyte.
Halopyrum, Stapf.	.. Gram ..	..	.. from *halo* and *pyros* (a grain); the grass is halophilous.
Haloragis, Forst.	.. Halorag.	1776..	*halo*, salt, *rax*, grape.
Haloxylon, Bge.	.. Cheno.	1851..	shrubs or trees containing a lot of salts.
Hamelia, Jacq.	.. Rubia	1760..	after Henry Louis de Hamel du Monceau, a French author; 1700-1782.—N.
Hamiltonia, Roxb.†..	Rubia	1814..	after William Hamilton, an American botanist.—N.
Haplanthus, Nees	..Acanth.	1832..	from *haplos*, single, and *anthos*, a flower; application?
Haplophyllum, Rchb..	Ruta.	1832..	the leaves are simple.
Hardwickia, Roxb. ..	Leg. C.	1814..	after General Hardwicke, once of the East India Company.—N.
Harpullia, Roxb.	..Sapind.	1814..	a name of Indian origin.—Z.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Haworthia, Duval.	.. Lil.	1809..	after A. H. Haworth, a botanist; died 1833.—N.
Hebradendron, R. Grah.	Gutti.	1836..	meaning inscribed trees; application? The testa is, however, muriculate, and the sessile stigma is tubercled.
Hedera, (Tourn.) L.	.. Aralia.	1737..	its old Latin name.—N. *Ivy.*
Hedychium, Kön.†	.. Scit.	1783..	from *hedys*, sweet, and *chion*, snow; the flowers are white and sweetly fragrant. *Indian-garland-flower.*
Hedyotis, L. ..	.. Rubia.	1747..	from *hedys*, sweet, and *otos*, an ear; application?
Hedysarium, (Tourn.) L.	Leg. P.	1735..	an ancient name used by Dioscorides.—N.
Helenium, L...	.. Compo.	1753..	from *Helenion*, a Greek name probably after Helen of Troy.—N.
Heleocharis, Lestib.	.. Cyper.	1819..	from *helos* and *charis*; a helophyte or a marsh plant.
Heleochioa, Houst...	Gram.	1801..	from *helios* and *chloa* (grass); a habitat name, not quite apt.
Helianthus, L.	.. Compo.	1735..	from *helios* and *anthos*; the sunflower.—N.
Helichrysum, (Vaill.) L.	.. Compo.	1737..	from *helios* and *chrysos*—the golden sun-like flowers.—N.
Heliconia, L. ..	.. Scitam.	1767..	from Helicon, a mountain in Greece, consecrated to the Muses.—N.
Helicteres, (Pluk.) L.	Stercul.	1735..	from *helix*, a spiral; the twisted capsule is referred to.—*Screw-tree.*
Heligme, Bl.	.. Apocyn.	1828..	from *helix*, a spiral; the filaments are twisted together.
Heliotropium, (Tourn.) L. †	Borag.	1735..	from *helios*, the sun, and *trope*, a turning; the flowers are turned outwards and upwards. *Heliotrope.*
Helipterum, DC.	.. Compo.	1837..	from *helios* and *pteron*; referring to the plumed pappus.
Helmia, Kth.	.. Dioscor.	1850..	after C. Helm, a German ecclesiast.—N.
Helosciadum, Koch.	.. Umbel.	1824..	*helos*, a swamp, *skiadion*, a shade.
Hemerocallis, L.	.. Lil.	1735..	from *hemero*, a day, and *kallos*, beauty.—N. *Day Lily.*
Hemiadelphis, Nees	.. Acanth.	1832..	from *hemi*, half, and *adelphia*, a fraternity; there are two stamens instead of four; but quite a number of other genera of the same order have this reduced number.
Hemichoriste, Nees	.. Acanht.	1832..	from *hemi* and *choristos*—half separated; allusion from hemigraphos, half written, in allusion to the shape of the corolla.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Hemicyclia, W. & A.	Euphor.	1833..	the stigma is semiorbicular.
Hemidesmus, R. Br...	Asclep.	1809..	from *hemi* and *desmos* (a tie) ; the filaments are subconnate at the base. *Indian-sarsaparilla.*
Hemigraphis, Nees ..	Acanth.	1847..	meaning half written over ; in allusion to the corolla.
Hemigyrosa, Bl. ..	Sapind.	1850..	there is an unilateral pulvinate disk ; but the name may have nothing to do with it.
Heptage ..	Malpigh.	..	from *hiptamai*, to fly ; it has 3-winged samaras.
Heptapleurum, Gärtn.	Aralia.	1791..	from *hepta*, seven, and *pleuron*, a rib ; in allusion to the ribbed fruit.—N. ; the fruit is, however, five to six angled.
Heracleum, L. ..	Umbel.	1735..	after Heracles or Hercules.—N.
Heritiera, Dryand ..	Sterculi.	1789..	after Charles Louis L'Heritier, a French botanist ; 1746-1800.—N. *Looking-glass-tree.**
Herpestes, Kth. ..	Scroph.	1823..	from *herpestes*, anything that creeps; the plants have a creeping habit.
Herpestis, Gärtn. ..	Scroph.	1805..	do. do.
Heterocarpus, Wight...	Commel.	1853..	the lateral valves of the fruit are linear and empty, the dorsal ellipsoid, subrugose.
Heterophragma, DC ..	Bignon.	1845..	from *heteros*, different and *phragma*, a division.
Heterostemma, W. & A. ..	Asclep.	1834..	relates to the *corona* which consists of five large fleshy lobes spreading horizontally from the staminal-column, usually with a large erect appendage on the upper side.
Heuchera, L. ..	Saxi.	1735..	after Johann Heinrich Heucher, 1677-1747, of Wittenburg.—N.
Hevea, Aubl. ..	Euphor.	1775..	from its local name in South America.—N. *Para Rubber Tree.*
Hewittia, W. & A. ..	Convol.	1837..	commemorative.
Hexacentris, Nees ..	Acanth.	1832..	from *hex*, six, and *kentron*, a spur; the upper two anthers have each one spur, and the lower two anthers have each two spurs ; Syn. *Thunbergia mysorensis*. Cf. *Dicentra* above.
Heylandia, DC. ..	Leg. P.	1825..	commemorative.
Heynea, Roxb. ..	Melia.	1814..	do.
Hibiscus, L.† ..	Malva.	1737..	a name used by Dioscorides.—N. *Okra or Lady's-finger.*

* The leaves appear silvered on the lower surface.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Hippion, F. W. Schmidt.	Gentian.	1793..	from *hippos*, a horse ?
Hippocratea, L.	.. Celastr.	1737..	after Hippocrates, a Greek physician.—N.
Hippomane, L.	.. Euphor.	1737..	meaning mad after horses ; referring to its effects on mares.—N.
Hiptage, Gärtn.†	.. Malpigh.	1791..	from *hiptami*, to fly ; the fruits are winged.
Hiræa, Jacq.	.. Malpigh.	1760..	after De La Hire, a French botanist.
Hitchenia, Wall.†	.. Scitamin.	1834..	commemorative.
Hochstetteria, DC.	.. Compo.	1838..	do.
Hoffmannia, Sw.	.. Rubia.	1788..	after G. F. Hoffmann, professor of botany at Gottingen ; 1761-1826.—N.
Holarrhena, R. Br.	.. Apocyn.	1809..	from *holos*, entire, and *arren*, male ; the anthers are free from the stigma.—C.
Holcus, L.	.. Gram.	1735..	the old Greek name of a grass.—N.
Holigarna, Buch-ham.	Anacard.	1814..	from *Hulgeri*, its local name in the Deccan.—Z.
Holmskioldia, Retz.	.. Verben.	1791..	after Theodore Holmskiold, a Danish botanist, 1732-1794.—N.
Holoptelea, Planch†	.. Urti.	1848..	having entire petals ; there are no petals, and the calyx is partite in the Bombay species.
Holostemma, R. Br. †	Asclep.	1809..	from *holos* and *stemma*, a perfect crown ; corona *annular*, fleshy, truncate.
Homalium, Jacq.	.. Samyd.	1760..	from *homalos*, smooth ?
Homalomena, Schott.	Aracee	1832..	from *homalos* flat, and *nema*, a thread ; the filaments are flat.—N.
Homonoia, Lour.	.. Euphor.	1790..	from *homonoia*, uniformity ; in reference to the uniformly branched filaments.—Z.
Hopea, Roxb.	.. Diptero.	1814..	commemorative.
Hopea, L. ..	.. Styra.	1767..	do.
Hoppea, Willd.	.. Gentian	1801..	
Hordeum, (Tourn.) L.	Gram.	1735..	the ancient Latin name.—N. *Barley.*
Howea, Becc. ..	.. Palm.	1877..	after Lord Howe's Island, its habitat. Lord Howe lived from 1725 to 1799. *Thatch Palm.*
Hoya, R. Br. †	.. Asclep.	1809..	after Thomas Hoy, an English gardener.—N. *Waxflower.*
Hugonia, L. ..	.. Lin.	1737..	commemorative.
Humulus, L. ..	.. Urti.	1735..	from *humus*, the ground ; meaning prostrate.—N.
Hunnemannia, Sweet.	Papaver	1828..	after J. Hunnemann, a botanist ; died 1837.—N.
Hura, L. ..	.. Eupho.	1737..	its American name.—N. *Sandbox-tree.*

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name
Hyacinthus, (Tourn.) L.	Lil	1735..	the ancient Greek name used by Homer for the Iris.—N. *Hyacinth.*
Hydnocarpus, Gärtn.	Bixa.	1788..	from *hydnos*, a tuber, and *karpos*, a fruit; the fruits are rough and hard.
Hydrangea,(Gronov.) L.	Saxifrag.	1737..	from *hydor*, water, and *aggeion*, a vessel; the fruits are shaped like a goblet.—N.
Hydriastele, Wendl. & Dr.	.. Palm.	1875..	from *hydria*, a fountain, and *stele*, a column; the tall stems grow near springs.—N.
Hydrilla, L. G. Rich..	Hydrocharit..	1811	from *hydor*, water; an aquatic.
Hydroberyum, Endl. ..	Podostemon.	1841	from *hydor* and *bryo*; meaning growing near water.
Hydrocotyle, (Tourn.) L.	Umbel.	1735	from *hydor*, water, *kotyle*, a flat cup; in allusion to the cup-shaped leaves of *H. vulgaris*, sometimes containing water.—C.
Hydrolea, L...	.. Hydrophyll.	1763	from *hydor*, water, *elaia*, oil.
Hydrophylax, L. f...	Rubia.	1781	a creeping herb growing along the coast.
Hydrotrophus, C. B. C.	Hydrochar.	1873..	submerged tufted scapigerous herbs.
Hygrophila, R. Br...	Acanth.	1810..	from *hygros*, moist, and *phileo*, to love; named after the habitat.
Hygroryza,* Nees. ..	Gram.	1833..	a floating grass with feathery whorled roots at the nodes, hence the name.
Hymenantherum, Cass.	Compo.	1817..	from *hymen*, a membrane, and *antheros*.
Hymenodictyon, Wall.	Rubia.	1824..	from *hymen*, a membrane, and *dictyon*, a net; the seeds are girded by a reticulated membrane.—N.
Hyophorbe, Gärtn. ..	Palm.	1791..	from *hys* and *phorbe*, hog's food; in allusion to the fruits being eaten by pigs.
Hyoscyamus, (Tourn.) L.	Solan.	1735..	*hyos kyamos*, Hog's bean; the ancient Greek name *Henbane*.
Hypericum, (Tourn.) L.	Elat.	1737..	a name used by Dioscorides.—N. *Rose of Sharon.*
Hyphæne, Gärtn. ..	Palm.	1788..	from *hyphaino*, to entwine; alluding to fibres of the fruit.—N. *Doum Palm.*
Hypoestes, Soland ex R. Br.	.. Acanth.	1810..	a Greek term signifying an under garment referring to the (lanate) bracts which are often connate.
Hypolytrum, Rich. ..	Cyper	1805..	from *hypo elytron*; in reference to the two or three small scales included within the larger one —N.

* Hygrorhiza, Nees in Cooke.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Hypoxis, L.	.. Amaryll.	1759..	from *hypo oxys*; the base of the capsule is sharp.—N.
Hyptis, Jacq.	.. Lab.	1786..	meaning clawed?
Iberis, (Dill.) L.	.. Cruci.	1735..	a geographical name (Spain)—Iberia. *Candytuft.*
Ichnocarpus, R. Br...	Apocyn.	1809..	from *ichnos*, a vestige, and *karpos*, a fruit; the follicles are long and slender.
Ilex, (Tourn.) L.	.. Ili.	1735..	from Celtic *oc* or *ac*, a term having allusion to the spinulose leaves (Drury); a Latin name.—N. *Holly.*
Ilysanthes, Raf.	.. Scroph.	1820..	*ilys*, mud, *anthos*, flower.
Impatiens, (Riv.) L.†..	Gera.	1735..	in allusion to the fruits bursting on the least touch. *Balsam.*
Imperata, Cyr.	.. Gram.	1792..	after F. Imperati, a Neopolitan botanist.
Incarvillea, Juss.	.. Bignon.	1789..	after P. Incarville, a Chinese Jesuit, and a botanist, 1743.—N.
Indigofera, L.	.. Leg. P.	1737..	from *indigo*, and *fero.—Indigo-plant.*
Inga, Scop.	.. Leg. M. ..	..	A south American name.—N.
Inula, L. ..	.. Compo.	1747..	said to be another form of Helenion.—N.
Ionidium, Vent.	.. Viola.	1803..	from *ion*, violet, and *eidos*, appearance.
Iphigenia, Kth.	.. Lil.	1843..	named after Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon.—N.
Ipomœa,* L.†	.. Convol.	1735..	from *ips*, bindweed, and *omoios*, similar.—N. *Moon-flower, Morning Glory, etc.*
Iresine, P. Br.	.. Amaran.	1756..	*erios*, wool; the plant is woolly.
Iris. (Tourn.) L.	.. Irid.	1735..	the Greek name for the rainbow, used as a name of this plant since the time of Hippocrates.—N.
Isachne, R. Br.	.. Gram.	1810..	from *isos*, equal, and *achne*, a glume; referring to the equal glumes.—C. and Z.
Isatis, (Tourn.) L.	.. Cruci.	1735..	its old Greek name.—N.
Ischæmum, L.	.. Gram.	1742..	*ischaimos*, staunching blood.
Iseilema, Anders.	.. Gram.	1856..	
Isolepis, R. Br.	.. Cyper.	1810..	from *isos*, and *lepis*, scales equal; alln. ?
Isonandra, ‡ Wight.	.. Sapot.	1840..	from *isos*, equal, and *andros*, male; there are eight stamens, and eight sepals and petals taken together.
Isotoma, Lindl.	.. Campan.	1826..	the corolla is *equally cut.*
Ixora, L.† ..	.. Rubia.	1735..	Cf. Sanskrit Ishvara, God.—*Flame-of-the-woods.*

* *Ipomaea* in Durand.
‡ Doubtfully indigenous.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Jacaranda, Juss.	.. Bignon.	1789	. its name in Brazil.
Jacobinia, Moric.	.. Acanth.	1846	.. derivation doubtful.—N.
Jacquemontia, Choisy.†	.. Convol.	1833	.. after Jacquemont, who worked at Indian Botany.
Jacquinia, L.	.. Myrsin.	1759	.. after Nicholas Joseph Jacquin, 1727—1817, Professor of Botany at Leyden.—N.
Jambosa, DC. ..	.. Myrt.	1828	.. a Brazilian word ?
Jasminum, (Tourn.) L.†	Olea.	1735	.. according to Linnæus from *ion*, a violet, and *osme*, smell; another derivation is from the Arabic name *Ysmyn*. *Jasmine.*
Jatropha, L.†	.. Euphor.	1735	.. from *iatros*, physician, and *trophe*, food.—N.
Johnia,* W. & A.	.. Leg. P.	1834	.. commemorative ?
Jonesia, Roxb..	.. Leg. C.	1795	.. commemorative ?
Josephia, Wight	.. Orchid.	1851	.. after Dr. Joseph Dalton Hooker, the botanist.
Juncellus, Gris	.. Cyper.	1817-1911	. diminutive of *Juncus*.
Juncus, (Tourn.) L.	.. Junc.	1735	.. from *jungo*, to join; ropes were made from it.—N. *Sedges and Rushes.*
Juniperus (Tourn.) L.	.. Conifer.	1735	.. an old Latin name.
Jussieua, L.‡	.. Onagr.	1737	.. after the family of Jussieu.—N.
Justicia, (Houst.) L.†	.. Acanth.	1737	.. in honour of J. Justice, a Scotch horticulturist.—N.
Kæmpferia, L.†	.. Scitam.	1737	.. after E. Kæmpfer, 1651-1716, a German botanist.—N.
Kalanchoe, Adans.†	.. Crassul.	1763	.. its Chinese name.—N.
Kandelia, W. & A.	.. Rhizo.	1834	.. from its Malabar name.—Z.
Kanilia, Bl. ..	.. Rhizo.	1849	..
Karatas, (Plum.) Mill.	.. Bromel.	1752	.. derivation uncertain.—N.
Kedrostis, Medic.	.. Cucur.	1791	.. derivation uncertain.
Kennedya, Vent.	.. Leg. P.	1804	.. named after an English nurseryman.—N.
Kigelia, DC. ..	.. Bignon.	1845	.. from *Kigeli-keia*, its native name on the Mozambique Coast.—Z. *Sausage-tree.*
Kleinhovia, L.†	.. Stercul.	1763	.. after Kleinhoff, a botanist of Batavia.—N.
Klugia, Schlecht.	.. Gesner.	1833	.. named after W. Klug, M.D.—N.
Knoxia, L. ..	.. Rubia.	1747	.. after R. Knox, a traveller and resident in Ceylon.—N.
Kochia, Roth.†	.. Cheno.	1801	.. in honour of Herr Koch, a German botanist.
Kopsia, Bl. ..	.. Apocyn.	1823	.. after Jean Kops, 1765-1849, a German professor.—N.
Kydia, Roxb.†	.. Malva.	1814	.. after Colonel Robert Kyd, who died in 1794; first Director of the Calcutta Botanic Gardens.—N.

* Doubtfully indigenous.
‡ Jussiæa in Cooke.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Kyllinga, Rottb.	.. Cyper.	1773	.. after Peter Kylling, 1640-1696, a Danish botanist.—N.
Lablab, Adans.	.. Leg. P.	1763	.. the Arabic name of *Convolvulus*.—N.
Lactuca, (Tourn.) L.†	Compo.	1735	.. in allusion to the *lac*, or latex of the plants.—N. *Lettuce*.
Lafœnsia, Vand	.. Lythr.	1788	.. after the Duke of Lafoens, 1719-1806.—N.
Lagarosiphon, Harv.	Hydrochar.	1842	.. the ovary is produced into a filiform beak.
Lagascea,* Cav.	.. Compo.	1803	.. after M. Lagasca, a Spanish botanist, died 1849.—N.
Lagenandra, Dalz. †.	Araceæ.	1852	.. meaning anthers bottle-shaped; the anthers are sessile, truncate, with conic perforate tips.
Lagenandrea, Daiz.	.. Convol.	..	
Lagenaria, Ser.	.. Cucur.	1825	.. *lagena*, a flask; in allusion to the shape of the fruit.—N. *Bottle Gourd*.
Lagerstrœmia, L. †.	.. Lythr.	1759	.. after Magnus Lagerstrom of Gottenberg, 1696-1759.—N. *Pride of India*.
Lagguera, Sch. Bip.	.. Compo.	1841	.. in honour of Dr. Lagger, a Swiss botanist of the nineteenth century.—C.
Lagunæa, Schreb.	.. Malva.	1791	.. in honour of Andres da Laguna, a Spanish botanist.
Lagurus, L.	.. Gram.	1737	.. *lagos*, and *oura*, hare's tail.—N. such is the inflorescence.
Lamprachæeni u m,‡ Benth.	Compo.	1873	.. *lampros*, brilliant, and *achene*; the achenes are glabrous and shining.
Lansium, Rumph.	.. Melia.	1741	.. *lanseh*, a vernacular name.
Lantana, L. †	.. Verben.	1737	.. an ancient name of Viburnum (Drury); an old Italian name for the Wayfaring tree.—N.
Laportea, Gaud.	.. Urti.	1826	.. after M. Laporte.
Lappago, Schreb.	.. Gram.	1789	.. from *lappa*, burdock; the upper involucral glumes are hispid, or spinous-hooked.
Lasianthus, Jack.	.. Rubia.	1823	.. *lasios*, wooly, and *anthos*, flower; the corolla throat is villous.
Lasiopogon, Cass.	.. Compo.	1818	.. from *lasios*, woolly, and *pogon*, a beard, the outer involucral bracts are woolly on the outside.
Lasiosiphon, Fresen.	.. Thym.	1838	.. the perianth tube is silky.
Latania, Comm.	.. Palm.	1789	.. after its native name in Mauritius —N. *Latanier Palm*.
Lathyrus (Tourn.) L. †	Leg. P.	1735	.. a name used by Theoprastus for the pea.—N.

* *Lagasca*, Cav. in Cooke.

‡ *Lamprachenium* in Cooke.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Latipes, Kth.	.. Gram.	1830..	*latus*, broad, *pes* foot.
Launæa, Cass.	.. Compo.	1822..	in honour of M. de Launay, a French botanical author of the eighteenth century.—C.
Laurus, (Tourn.) L.	.. Laur.	1737..	the old Latin name—N. *Laurel.*
Lavandula, (Tourn.) L.†	Labiat.	1740..	from *lavo*, to wash ; in allusion to the use made of its distilled water *Lavender.*
Lavatera, L. ..	.. Malva.	1737..	after two brothers Lavater physicians of Zurich, who lived in the eighteenth century. —N.
Lawia, Griff. ..	.. Podostem.	1849..	after Law, a botanist of India.
Lawsonia, L. ..	.. Lythr.	1737..	after Dr. Isac Lawson (1709), a botanical traveller.—N. *Henna-plant.*
Lebretonia, Schranck..	Malva.	1819..	commemorative.
Lecanthus, Wedd. ..	Urti.	1854..	from *lecythos*, an oil-jar ; the seed vessels are such.—N.
Ledebouria, Roth.	.. Lil.	1821..	after M. Ledebour, a botanist.
Leea, (Royen) L.	.. Ampel.	1767..	after James Lee, 1715-1795, a nurseryman.—N.
Leersia, (sol.) Sw. ..	Gram.	1788..	after Joh. Dan. Leers, 1727-1774, a German apothecary and botanist.—Z.
Legendrea. .. Webb. and Berth.	.. Convol.	1836-50..	commemorative.
Lemna, L. ..	.. Lemna.	1735..	from *lepis*, a scale, the sessile leaves look so (Drury) ; an old Greek name.—N. *Duckweed.*
Lens, (Tourn.) L.	.. Leg. P.	1755..	the classical name.—N. *Lentil.*
Leonotis, R. Br.	.. Labiat.	1811..	from *leon*, a lion, and *otes*, an ear ; from a fancied resemblance in the corolla.
Leontodon, L.	.. Compo.	1737..	from *leontos*, a lion, and *odontos*, a tooth.
Leonurus, L.	.. Labiat.	1735..	from *leon*, and *oura*, a tail.
Lepidagathis, Willd...	Acanth.	1800..	from *lepis*, a scale, and *agathis*, a ball ; the inflorescence and fruit form a scaly ball.
Lepidium, L.	.. Cruci.	1735..	from *lepis*, probably refers to the form of the pods. *Garden Cress.*
Leptacanthus, Nees ..	Acanth.	1832..	from *leptos*, slender, and *acanthus* ; the whole plant is slender.
Leptadenia, R. Br. ..	Asclep.	1809..	from *leptos*, slender, and *aden*, a gland ; in reference to the slender pollen masses.
Leptochloa,* P. B. ..	Gram.	1812..	from *leptos*, and *chloa*, meaning a slender grass ; some are slender.
Leptosiphon, Benth. ..	Polemon.	1833..	synonym *Gilia.*

* Not mentioned by Cooke ; discovered by Mr. R. K. Bhide after Cooke's publication.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Leptosyne, DC.	.. Compo.	1836..	synonym *Coreopsis.*
Lepuranda, Nimmo	.. Urti.	1839..	*lepuros*, in a husk, *aner*, a male.
Lettsomia, Roxb.†	.. Convol.	1814..	after J. C. Lettsom, a British physician and naturalist.
Leucæna, Benth.	.. Leg. M.	1842..	probably from *leukos*, white; referring to flowers.—B.
Leucanthemum, (Tourn.) L.	Compo.	1735..	*leucos*, white, *anthos*, flower.
Leucas, (Burm.) R. Br.	Labiat.	1737..	from *leucos*, white; the corolla is snow white.
Leucoblepharis, Arn.	.. Compo.	1838..	Syn. *Blepharispermum, q. v.*
Leucodictyon, Dalz.	.. Leg. P.	1850..	white net; in allusion to the whitish veins on the leaflets?
Lichenora, Wight.	.. Orchid	1852..	Syn. *Porpax*; the latter has much depressed subdiscoid pseudobulbs clothed with reticulate sheaths.
Licuala, Thunb.	.. Palm.	1782..	its name in the Macassar language. *Pinang-lawyers.*
Ligularia, Cass.	.. Compo.	1816..	*ligula*, a strap, referring to the florets.—N.
Ligustrum, (Tourn.) L.†	Olea.	1735..	from *ligare*, to tie; the branches are flexible enough to form a tie.
Lilium, (Tourn.) L.	.. Lil.	1737..	from Celtic *li*, whiteness; the flowers are white (Drury); the old Latin name.—N.
Limeum, L.	.. Ficoid.	1759..	from *lomios*, a pest; on account of the poisonous properties of the plant. According to Pliny (XXVI. 76) a plant of that name was used in Gaul for poisoning arrows.—Z.
Limnanthemum, Gmel. †	Gentian.	1770..	from *limne*, a marsh, and *anthamon*, flowering; marsh flowers (the flowers are showy). *Waterlily or Water-snowflake.*
Limnophila, R. Br...	Scroph.	1810..	from *limne*, a marsh, and *phileo*, to love; named after the habitat.
Limnophyton, Miq...	Alisma.	1855..	*limen*, a marsh, *phyton*, a plant.
Limodorum, (Tourn.) L.	Orchid.	1740..	*limon*, and *doron*; the meadow's gift.
Limonia, L.	.. Ruta.	1763..	from the Persian name of the Citron.—C.
Linaria, (Tourn.) Mill *	Scroph.	1752..	after the genus Linum, on account of the similarity in leaves. *Toadflax.*
Lindenbergia, Lehm. †	Scroph.	1828..	after J. B. Lindenberg, a German botanist of the nineteenth century.
Linociera, SW.	..Olea.	1791..	after a French physician, G. Linocer.

* Linaria, Juss. in Cooke.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Linum, (Tourn.) L. †	Lina.	1735	from Celtic *llin*, thread (Drury); from *Linon*, the old Greek name used by Theophrastus.—N. *Flax or linseed Plant.*
Liparis, L. C. Rich †	Orchid.	1818	*liparos*, smooth (leaves)—N.
Lippia, (Houst) L.	Verben	1773	after Augustus Lippi, a French traveller in Abyssinia—N.
Litsea, Lam.	Lauri	1789	from the Japanese name—N.
Livistona, R. Br.	Palm.	1810	in honour of P. Murray, Baron of Livistone, the founder of the Botanic Garden of Edinburgh.* *Chinese Livistona.*
Lobelia, (Plum.) L.†	Campanul.	1737	after Matthias de L'Obel, 1538-1616, a botanist to James I—N.
Lochnera, Rchb.	Apocyn.	1828	after M. Fr. Lochner, 1662-1730, a German botanist—Z.
Lodoicea, Comm. ‡	Palm.	1805	said to be altered from Laodicea, so called after Laodice, daughter of Priam—*Coco de mer, or Double Coconut.*
Lonchocarpus, H.B.K.	Leg. P.	1823	lance-fruit, from *logche*, *lonche*, and *karpos*, referring to the form of the pods.—Z.
Lonicera, L.	Caprifol.	1737	after Adam Lonicer, 1528-1586, a German botanist—N. *Honeysuckle.*
Lophopetalum, Wight.	Celas.	1839	from *lophos*, and *petal*, crested petals; the petals are cristate or lamellate on the inner face.
Lophopogon, Hack	Gram.		meaning crested beard; the upper involucral glume is *hirsute* near the apex and *aristate.*
Lophospermum, D.Don.	Scroph.	1827	*lophos*, a crest, and *spermum*, seed.
Loranthus, L.	Loranth.	1740	from *loron*, a thong, and *anthos*, a flower; the lobes of the corolla look like a thong.
Lotononis, Eckl. and Zeyh.§	Leg. P.	1836	from the two generic names *Lotus* and *Ononis*—Z. Cf. for a similarly formed name *Zamioculas* below.
Lotus (Tourn.) L.	Leg. P.	1735	the name *Lotus* was given by Dioscorides to some leguminous plants—N.
Ludwigia, L.	Onagr.	1737	after Christian Gottleib Ludwig, 1709-1773, botanist & traveller, and professor at Leipzig, author of several botanical works—Z.
Luffa, (Tourn.) L.†	Cucurbit.	1735	from Arabic *louff*.—N. *Vegetable Sponge.*

* See the journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, Vol. XXI, p. 343.

‡ Durand and Engler-Prantl give Labill as the author of this genus.

§ Engler-Prantl give DC. as the author.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Luisia, Gaud. †	Orchid.	1826.	said to be called after Don Luis de Torres, Spanish botanist.—N.
Lumnitzera, Willd.	Combret.	1803.	after the Hungarian physician and botanist Steph. Lumnitzer. 1750-1806.—Z.
Luvunga, Ham.	Ruta.	1831.	from *Luvunga-luto*, its Sanskrit name.—Z.
Lychnis, (Tourn.) L.	Caryophyll.	1735.	from *lychnos*, a lamp; referring perhaps to the brilliancy of the flowers.—N.
Lycium, L.	Solan.	1735.	from *Lukion*, a name given to the Rhamnus by Dioscorides as coming from Lycia in Asia Minor.—N. *Matrimony vine.*
Lycopersicum, Hill.*	Solan.	1765.	from *lycos*, a wolf, and *persicon*, a peach-indicating the inferiority of the tomato when compared with the peach.—N. *Tomato or Loveapple.*
Maba, Forst.‡	Eben.	1776.	its native name in Tonga islands.—N.
Macadamia, F. Muell.	Prot.	1858.	after John Macadam of Victoria.—N. *Queensland-nut.*
Macaranga, Thou.	Euphor.	1806.	a native name.
Machilus, Nees.	Laura.	1831.	origin of name obscure.—C.
Macronyx, Dalz.	Leg. P.	1858.	from *macros*, and *nyx*, night?
Madacarpus, Wight.	Compo.	1846.	from *madas*, to be bald, and *karpos*, fruit; the achenes of *Madacarpus belgammensis* are however hairy.
Madaractis, DC.	Compo.	1837.	*madaros*, bald, *aktis*, ray.
Mærua, Forsk.	Capparid.	1775.	from an Arabic term?—N.
Mæsa, Forsk.	Myrsin.	1775.	from its Arabic name *maas*.
Magnolia, L.	Magnol.	1735.	after Pierre Magnol, 1638-1715, a botanist of Montpellier.—N.
Malachra, L.	Malva.	1767.	a name used by Pliny.
Malaxis, Soland in Sw.	Orchid.	1778.	meaning tenderness.
Malcomia, Br.	Cruci.	1812.	after William Malcolm, a London nurseryman who published a catalogue of greenhouse plants in 1771.—N.
Mallea, A. Juss.	Melia.	1830.	from the genus Melia, or from *malleus*, a hammer; in allusion to the form of the style and stigma.—Z.
Mallotus, Lour.	Euphor.	1790.	*mallotos*, woolly.
Malope, L.	Malva.	1735.	an old Greek name for a kind of Mallow.—N.
Malpighia (Plum.) L.	Malpigh.	1735.	after Marcello Malpighi (1628-1694) an Italian naturalist and professor at Bologna.—N.

* Durand and Engler-Prantl give Mill, as the author of this genus.
‡ Engler-Prantl give J. R. and G. Forst, as the author of this genus.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Malva, (Tourn.) L.	.. Malva.	1735..	probably from *Malacho* to soften, in reference to its demulscent properties.—N.
Manettia, (Mut.) L.	.. Rubia.	1771..	after Xavier Manetti, a Florentine botanist of the eighteenth century.—N.
Mangifera, L.† *	.. Anacard.	1747..	bearing the mango fruit.
Manihot, (Tourn.) Adans.	Euphor.	1763..	its Brazilian name. *Cassava or Tapioca plant, and ceara, Rubber Tree.*
Manisuris, SW.	.. Gram.	1788..	from *manis*, a scaly lizard, and *oura*, a tail; allusion?
Mappia, Jacq.	.. Olacin.	1797..	after Professor Marcus Mappus, 1632-1701.—Z.
Maranta, (Plum.) L.	.. Scit.	1737..	after B. Maranti, a Venetian botanist, died 1754.—N.
Mariscus, Gaert.‡	.. Cyper.	1788..	from a Celtic term for a marsh.
Marsdenia, R. Br.	.. Asclep.	1809..	in honour of William Marsden, 1754-1836.—N.
Martinezia, R. & P.	.. Palm.	1794..	after Balthassar Martinez, a Spanish naturalist.—N.
Martynia (Houst.) L.§	Pedal.	1735..	after John Martyn, 1699-1768, Professor of Botany at Cambridge.—N. May be called *Tiger-claws.*
Mastixia, Bl.	.. Corna.	1825..	
Mastostigma, Stocks	.. Asclep.‖	1852..	meaning stigma nipple-like; the style apex is conical, fleshy, much exerted. Syn.—*Glossonema.*
Matricaria (Tourn.) L.	.. Compo.	1735..	so-called from its former use in uterine affections.—N.
Maurandia, Ort.	.. Scroph.	1797..	the correct spelling of the following.
Maurandya, Ort.	.. Scroph.	1837..	after Dr. Maurandy, Professor of Botany at Carthagena.—N.
Mazus,¶ Lour.	.. Scroph.	1790..	from *mazas* a teat; the corolla mouth looks such.—N.
Medicago, (Tourn.) L.†	Leg. P.	1737..	from *medike* and *poa*, 'geographical name; does the lucerne comes from *Media? Alfalfa or Lucerne.*
Melaleuca, L.	.. Myrt.	1767..	*black* stem, and *white* twigs.—*White-tree or Cajupat-tree.*
Melampodium, L.	.. Compo.	1737..	
Melanocenchris, Nees	.. Gram.	1841..	*Melas*, black, *kenchros*, a kind of millet.
Melanthesa, Bl.	.. Euphor.	1825..	black flowered.

* Engler-Prantl give Burm. as the author of this genus.
‡ Durand and Engler.-Prantl. give Vahl as the author of this genus.
§ A weed of Mexico.
‖ Index Kewensis places this genus under Apocyn.
¶ *Mazus* is excluded by Cooke.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
*Melanthesiopsis** Benth. & H. F.	Euphor.	1880	looking like *Melanthesa* because of the dark flowers.
Melastoma, (Burm.)	L. Melastom.	1737	the fruit darkens the mouth when eaten.
Melhania, Forsk.	Stercul.	1775	after Melhan, a mountain in Arabia.
Melia, L.†	Melia.	1737	Greek for the Ash, applied to this genus because of the resemblance in leaves. *Chinaberry-tree or Persian-lilac.*
Melica, L.	Gram.	1737	from *meli*, honey, referring to the sweet properties of this grass.—C.
Melilotus, (Tourn.) Hall.‡	Leg. P.	1742	from *melitos*, honey, and *lotus*.
Meliosma, Bl.	Sabia.	1823	from *meli*, honey, and *osma*, smell.
Melissa, (Tourn.) L.	Labiat.	1737	from *melissa*, a bee ; bees are said to gather honey from these plants.—N. *Balm.*
Melochia, (Tourn.) L.	Stercul.	1735	from the Arabic name *Melochien*.—Z.
Melothria, L.	Cucurbit.	1737	*Melothron*, the Greek name for Bryony.
Memecylon, L.	Melastom.	1747	the Greek name.—N.
Mengea, Schan.	Amarant.	1843	after Anton Menge, professor at Danzig, who flourished in 1839.—Z.
Mentha, (Tourn.) L.	Labiat.	1735	the old Latin name.—N. *Mint.*
Menyanthes, (Tourn.) L.	Gentian.	1735	*men*, a month, and *anthos*, flower.
Meriandra, Benth.	Labiat.	1829	*meris*, a part, *aner*, a male ; the anther-cells are distinct.—C.
Merremia, Dennst.†	Convol.	1818	after Blas. Merrem, 1761-1824, a professor of natural science.—Z.
Mesembryanthemum, (Dill.) L.	Ficoid.	1735	*mesembria*, midday, and *anthemon*, flower.—N. *Ice-plant or Dew-plant.*
Mesua,§ L.	Gutti.	1735	after two Arabian botanists, Mesue of Damascus.—N.
Methonica, Crantz.	(Tourn.) Lil. ‖	1766	altered from *Mendoni*, the Malabar name of the plant.—Z.
Meyenia, Nees †	Acanth.	1832	after F. J. Meyen, a German botanist.
Mezoneurum, Desf.	Leg. Cæs.	1818	the pod is broadly winged along the upper suture ; allusion ?
Michelia, L. †	Magno.	1737	name after P. A. Michele, 1679-1737, a Florentine botanist.—N.
Micranthus, Wendl...	Acanth.	1798	small flowered.

* *Melanthesopsis*, Muell. Arg. in Cooke.

‡ Juss. in Durand and Engler-Prantl.

§ It is quite different from *Mœsa*, *q. v.*

‖ Juss. in Durand and Engler-Prantl.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Microcarpaea, R. Br...	Scroph.	1810..	from *micros* and *karpos*, in allusion to the very minute capsules.
Microchloa, R. Br...	Gram.	1810..	from *micros* and *chloa*, meaning a small grass ; they are only two to six inches high.
Micrococca, Benth. ..	Euphor.	1849..	the cocci are small.
Micromeria, Benth...	Labiat.	1829..	from *micros*, small, and *merioa*, part ; all parts are very small.
Microptera, Benth. ..	Orchid. ..	..	from *mikros*, small, and *pera*, a pouch ; in allusion to the form of the labellum.—Z.
Microrhynchus, Less...	Compo.	1832..	the achenes look like minute beaks.
Microstachys, A. Juss. .	Euphor.	1824..	the spikes are short.
Microstylis, Nutt.†..	Orchid.	1818..	the column is usually very short with two spreading arms.
Microtropis, Wall. ..	Celas.	1831..	the petals are connate.
Mikania, Willd. ..	Compo.	1803..	after Joseph Mikan, 1743-1814, Professor of Botany at Prague. —N.
Miliusa, Lesch. ..	Anona.	1832..	after J. Milius Vottolinos, who lived in the sixteenth century, author of De Hortorum Cultura. —Z.
Millettia,* W. & A...	Leg. P.	1834..	after J. A. Millet, a French botanist.—N.
Millingtonia, Roxb. ..	Sabia.	1834..	commemorative.
Millingtonia, L. f. ..	Bignon.	1781..	in honour of Thomas Millington, an English botanist.—*Indian Cork-tree.*
Mimosa, L. † ..	Leg. Mimo.	1737..	*mimosa*, mimic ; the leaves mimic animal sensibility.—N. *Sensitive-plant.*
Mimulus, L. ..	Scroph.	1741..	from *mimos*, an actor ; its Latin diminutive is mimulus. *Monkey-flower.*
Mimusops, L. † ..	Sapot.	1747..	from *mimo*, an ape, and *opus*, face; a fanciful resemblance in the flower (Drury).
Mina, Llav. & Lex. ..	Convol.	1824..	synonym *Ipomœa.*
Mirabilis, (Riv.) L. ..	Nyct.	1735..	meaning wonderful.—N. *Four o'clock flower or Marvel of Peru.*
Mitragyne, Korth.†...	Rubia.	1839..	the stigma is mitriform.
Mitrasacme, Labill..	Logan.	1804..	from *mitra*, a mitre, and *acme*, a point ; in reference to the form of the capsule.
Mitreola, L. ..	Logan.	1737..	signifies a small mitre ; the capsule is referred to.
Mniopsis, Mart. & Zucc.	Podostemon.	1822.	from *mnion* and *opsis*, meaning looking like moss.

* In Durand's Index (text) and in Nicholson's Dictionary of Gardening *Milletia.*

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Moacurra, Roxb.	.. Euphor.	1814..	the native name.
Modecca, Lam.	.. Passiflor.	1797..	an East Indian name.—N.
Mollugo, L.	.. Ficoid.	1737..	the specific name of *Galium Mollugo* transferred to this genus on account of the general resemblance between the plants.—C.
Momordica, L. †	(Tourn.) Cucurbit.	1735 ..	an East Indian name.—N. *Karla.*
Monechma, Hochst...	Acanth.	1841..	from *monos*, solitary, and *echma*, a home; the two cells of the capsule each contain a solitary seed.—Z.
Monetia, L'Her.	.. Salvador.	1784..	after Jean Baptist Monet de Lamarck, 1744-1829, the great French naturalist.—Z.
Monniera* B. Juss	.. Scroph.	1756..	after Guill. le Monnier, botanist, died in 1880.—Z.
Monocera, Jack.	.. Til.	1820..	meaning a single horn; the anthers are provided with an erect slightly curled or twisted awn (*horn*).
Monochilus, Wall ‡	.. Orchid	1840..	the lip is single in many genera.
Monochoria, Presl. †	Ponteder.	1827..	*monos* and *chorizo*; *one* stamen is *different* from the rest.—N.
Monolophus, Wall.	.. Scitamin.	1830..	from *monos* and *lophos*, having a single crest; the posticous lobe of the corolla is cuccullate.
Monsonia, L.	.. Geran.	1767..	after Lady Ann Monson, a correspondent of Linnæus.—N.
Monstera, Adans.	.. Araceæ.	1763..	not explained by the author.—N. The leaves have holes in them, which is unusual with plants.
Montanoa, Cerv. ‖	.. Compo.	1825..	after Montano, a Mexican politician.—N.
Maricandia, DC.	.. Crucifer.	1821..	after M. E. Moricand, 1780-1854, an Italian botanist.—N.
Morinda, L. †	.. Rubia.	1737..	French *morinde*.
Moringa, Burm § †	.. Moring.	1737..	*morus India*, the Indian mulberry.—N. *Drumstick-tree.*
Morocarpus, S. & Z.	.. Urti.	1846..	bearing fruit resembling Morus or mulberry.
Morus (Tourn.) L.	.. Urti.	1735..	the old Latin name. *Mulberry.*
Moschosma, Reichb...	Labiat.	1828..	from *moschos*, musk, and *osme*, smell; the Bombay species are not odoriferous.
Mucuna, Adans.	.. Leg. P.	1763..	its Brazilian name. *Cowhage or Kawach.*

* *Moniera* in Cooke; and Engler-Prantl give P. Br. as its author.

‡ Bl. in Engler-Prantl.

‖ Llave. and Lex. in Durand and Engler-Prantl.

§ Cooke gives Lam.; and Durand and Engler-Prantl give Juss, as author of Moringa.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Muehlenbeckia, Meisn.	Polygon.	1840..	after Dr. H. G. Muehlenbeck, 1798-1845, a Swiss physician. —N.
Mukia, Arn. ..	.. Cucurbit.	1841..	said to be an Indian name.—N.
Muldera, Miq.	.. Piper.	1839..	after Johannes Muldera, a Dutch anatomist.
Mundulea, Benth. *†.	Leg. P.	1852..	from *mundulus*, diminutive of *mundus*, cleanly; suggested by the clean style.—Z.
Murraya, (Kœn) L. †	Ruta.	1771..	after John Andrew Murray, 1740-1791, a Swedish botanist—N. *Curry-leaf.*
Musa, L. †	.. Scit.	1736..	after Antonius Musa, the physician of Augustus.—B. and Z. *Banana and Manilla-hemp*; *Arabic Mauz.*—Z.
Mussænda, (Burm.) L. †	Rubia.	1747..	its Cingalese name.
Myosotis, (Tourn.), (Dill), L.	Borag.	1735..	from *mys, myos*, a mouse, and *ous, otos*, an ear; resemblance supposed in the leaves.—N.
Myriophyllum, (Ponted), L.	.. Halorag.	1735..	from *myrios*, myriad, and *phyllon*, a leaf; also *myris*, to flow. *Water-milfoil.*
Myristica, L.†	.. Myristica.	1742..	from *myron*, myrrh; alluding to the fragrance of the seeds.—N.
Myrogyne, Less.	.. Compo.	..	.. from *myron*, myrrh, and *gyne*, female ?
Myroxylon, L. f.	.. Leg. P.	1781..	*myron*, an odorous oil, *xylon*, wood. *Peru and Tolu Balsams.*
Myrsine, L.	.. Myrsi.	1735..	Greek for myrrh.
Myrtus, (Tourn.) L.	.. Myrt.	1735..	*myrtos*, the old Greek name.—N.
Myxopyrum, Bl.	.. Olea.	1825..	*myxa*, slime, and *pyrum*.
Nægelia, Rgl.	.. Gesner.	1848..	after Karl Nægeli, Professor of Botany at Munich.—N.
Naias, L.	.. Naiad.	1735..	from Naias, a water-nymph; a habitat name.
Nandina, Thunb.	.. Berber.	1781..	*nandin*, its Japanese name.—N.
Nannorrhops, Wendl.	Palm.	1879..	*nannos rhops*, a dwarf bush.
Nanothamnus, T. Thoms.	.. Compo.	1867..	*nanos*, dwarf.
Naravelia, DC.	.. Ranun.	1818..	from *naravel*, its name in Ceylon.
Naregamia, W. & A...	Melia.	1834..	the native Indian name.—Z.
Nasturtium, L.‡†	.. Cruci.	1735..	*nasus, tortus*, meaning twisting of the nose, in allusion to the offensive smell of some species. *Water Cress.*
Nauclea, L.	.. Rubia.	1762..	*naus*, a ship, and *leio*, to inclose; in reference to the hull-shaped half capsule.—N.
Nechamandra, Pl.	.. Hydrocharit.	1849:	

* DC, in Cooke, Engler-Prantl. and Durand.
‡ R. Br. in Cooke and Durand.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Nectandra, Roland	.. Laurin.	1778..	*nektar*, honey, *aner*, a male.
Nelsonia, R. Br.	.. Acanth.	1810..	in honour of D. Nelson, who accompanied Captain Cook round the world.
Nelumbium* Juss.	.. Nymph.	1789..	its Cingalese name latinised.—N. *Sacred Lotus.*
Nemedra, A. Juss.	.. Melia.	1830..	from *nema*, a thread, and *edra*, seat or base.—Z.
Nemesia, Vent.	.. Scroph.	1803..	an old Greek plant name.—N.
Nemophila, Nutt.	.. Hydrophyll	1882..	from *nemos*, a glade, and *philos*, fond; a habitat name.—N.
Nepeta, (Riv.) L.	.. Labiat.	1737..	from *Nepet*, a town in Tuscany.—Drury. Probably from Nepi in Italy.—N. *Cat-mint.*
Nephelium, L. †	.. Sapin.	1767..	an ancient name of the burdock. N.—*Litchi.*
Nephthytis, Schott.	.. Araceæ.	1857..	after Nephthys, the mother of Anubis, the wife of Typhon.—N.
Neptunia, Lour.	.. Leg. Mimo.	1790..	after Neptune, god of the sea; a habitat name.—N.
Nerium, L.	.. Apocyn.	1735..	from *neros*, humid.—N. *Oleander.*
Nesæa, Comm.	.. Lythr.	1789..	said to be from *Nesos*, an island.—N.
Neuracanthus, Nees.	Acanth.	1832..	from *neuron*, a nerve, and *acanthus* after the genus A., the allusion is to the bracts which are strongly nerved.
Neurada, L.	.. Rosa.	1742..	from *neuron*, nerve.—Z.
Neuropeltis, Wall.	.. Convol.	1824..	the capsule occupies the middle of the flat enlarged bract.
Nicandra, Adans	.. Solan.	1763..	after Nicander, of Colophon, who lived about 150 A. D. and wrote on botany.—N. *Apple of Peru.*
Nicotiana, L.	.. Solan.	1735..	after Jean Nicot, 1530-1600, who introduced tobacco into France.—N. *Tobacco.*
Niebuhria, DC.	.. Capparid.	1824..	commemorative.
Nimmoia, Wight	.. Lythr.	1837..	after Nimmo, a botanist of India.
Nimmonia, Wight	.. Melia.	1840..	do. do. do.
Nolana, L.	.. Convol.	1762..	from *nola*, a little bell; the corolla is referred to.—N.
Nomaphila, Bl.	.. Acanth.	1826..	from *nomas*, a pasture, and *phileo*, to love; a habitat name.
Nomismia, W. & A.	.. Leg. P.	1834..	*nomisma*, money or coin; in allusion to the form of the pod.—Z.
Nopalea, Salm. Dyck.	.. Cact.	1850..	from the Mexican name of a Cactus.—N.
Noronhia, Stadm.	.. Olea.	1806..	after the Spanish naturalist Fernando de Noronha, who died in 1787 in Isle de France.—Z.
Norysca, Spach.	.. Hyperi.	1836..	the Indian name.—Z.

* Doubtfully indigenous in the Bombay Presidency.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Nothopegia, Bl.	.. Anacard.	1850..	from *nothos*, wrong and *Pegia*, its former name; Pegia is another genus of the same Order.
Nothosærua, Wight *.	Amarant.	1853..	*nothus*, a hybrid ?
Notonia, DC.†	.. Compo.	1833..	named after B. Noton of Bombay.
Nyctanthes, L.†	.. Olea.	1737..	from *nyctos*, night, and *anthos*, a flower; the flowers are expanded at night. *Parijatak or tree of sadness.*
Nymphæa, (Tourn.) L. †	Nymph.	1735..	a habitat name; living like a water Nymph. *Waterlily, Egyptian Lotus or Indian Lotus.*
Oberonia, Lindl.†	.. Orchid.	1830..	after Oberon, the Fairy king; in allusion to the quaint forms of the plant.—N.
Obione, Gärtn.	.. Chenopod.	1791..	after the Siberian river Ob or Obi, on the banks of which the plants are at home.—Z.
Ochlandra, Thw.†	.. Gram.	1864..	
Ochna, L.†	.. Ochna.	1737..	the ancient Greek name for wild pear; the leaves resemble.—N.
Ochradenus, Deli.	.. Resed.	1813..	from *ochros*, yellow, and *aden*, a gland (the disk).—Z.
Ochrocarpus‡, Thou.†	Guttifer.	1806..	from *ochro*, and *karpos*, meaning yellow fruits.—N.
Ocimum, L.†	.. Labiat.	1737..	from *ozo*, to smell; the plants are fragrant.—*Basil.*
Odina, Roxb.†	.. Anacard.	1814..	origin uncertain.—C.
Œnothera, L.	.. Onagr.	1735..	*Oinotheras* of Theophrastus. *Evening Primrose.*
Oianthus, Benth.	.. Asclep.	1876..	
Olax, L.	.. Olacin.	1747..	from *olac*, a furrow; the petals are *not* furrowed in the Bombay species.
Oldenlandia, L.	.. Rubia.	1737..	after Henry Beruh. Oldenland, a Danish botanist.—N.
Olea, (Tourn.) L.†	.. Olea.	1735..	the old Latin name.—N. *Olive.*
Oligomeris, Camb.	.. Resed.	1838..	from *oligos* and *meris*; probably referring to the presence of only two petals.
Operculina, Silv. Manso.	.. Convol.	1836..	capsule operculately dehiscent.
Ophelia, D. Don.	.. Gentia.	1837..	from *opheleia*, service; the plant is serviceable as a medicine.
Ophiopogon, Ker-Gawl.	Hæmodor.	1807..	from *ophios* and *pogon*, a serpent's beard; a translation of the native Japanese name.—N. *Snake's-beard.*
Ophiorrhiza,§ L.	.. Rubia.	1753..	from *ophios*, and *rhiza*, the snake-root.

* Nothosærva in Index Kewensis.
‡ *Ochrocarpos* in Cooke.
§ *Ophiorhiza* in Durand.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Ophioxylon, L.	.. Apocyn.	1747..	from *ophios* and *xylon*; the wood healing snake bites.
Ophiurus, Gärtn. f.*.	.. Gram.	1805..	from *ophis* and *oura*, a serpent's tail; the application not understood.
Oplismenus, P. B.†	.. Gram.	1807..	*hoplismenos*, awned.—N.
Opuntia, Mill.**	.. Cact.	1752..	said to be derived from the city of *Opus*.—N. *Prickly-pear.*
Orchis, (Tourn.) L.	.. Orchid.	1735..	the ancient name from *orchis*, testeculus; the analogy is found in the tubers.—N.
Oreodoxa, Willd.	.. Palm.	1807..	*oreos*, a mountain, and *doxa*, glory. —N. *Royal Palm.*
Origanum, (Tourn.) L.	.. Labiat.	1735..	*Oreiganon*, mountain-pride (Drury); the ancient Greek name.—N. *Sweet Marjorum.*
Orobanche, (Tourn.)L.	Orobanch.	1735..	derived from *orobus*, a vetch, and *ancho*, to strangle; some species are parasitic on vetches.—C.
Oropetium, Trim.	.. Gram.	1820..	from *oros*, mountain, and *pegnumi*, fastening; a habitat name.—Z.
Orophea, Bl.	.. Anona.	1825..	from *orophe*, the top of anything; with reference to the united top of the inner petals.
Oroxylum,‖ Vent.	.. Bignon.	1808..	*oros xylon*, mountain wood; a habitat name.—N.
Orthosiphon, Benth...	Labiat.	1830..	from *orthos*, straight, and *siphon*, a tube; the allusion is to the corolla tube.
Orygia, Forsk.	.. Ficoid.	1775..	altered from *Horudjrudj*, the Arabic name of the plant.—Z.
Oryza, L.†	.. Gram.	1735..	from Arabic *Eruz*.—N. *Rice.*
Osbeckia, L.	.. Melastoma.	1753..	after Peter Osbeck, 1723-1805, a Swedish naturalist.—N.
Osmanthus, Lour.	.. Olea.	1790..	from *osme* and *anthos*; perfumed flowers.—N.
Osyris, L.	.. Santa.	1735..	from *ozos*, a branch; the plant is twiggy. *Poet's-cassia.*
Ottelia, Pers.†	.. Hydrochar.	1805..	probably from its Malabar name. —N.
Ougeinia, Benth.	.. Leg. P.	1851-55.	from Ujjain, a town in Central India, whence seeds were sent to Dr. Roxburgh.—C.
Oxalis, L.†	.. Geran.	1737..	from *oxys*, sharp; in allusion to the sharp acid taste.—N. *Wood-sorrel.*
Oxystelma, R. Br.	.. Asclep.	1809..	from *oxys*, sharp, and *stelme*, a girdle; the corona has acute points.—N.

* Gartn. in Cooke, Durand, Engler-Prantl.
** Haw. in Engler-Prantl.
‖ Oroxylon in Index Kewensis.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Oxytenanthera, Munro.	Gram.	1868..	the filaments are connate in an ultimately elongated membranous tube.
Pachira, Aubl.	Malva.	1775..	its native name in Guiana.—N.
Pachyrhizus, Rich.	Leg. Papil.	1825..	from *pachys*, thick, and *rhiza*, root.
Pajanella, DC.	Bignon	1838..	Malabar name latinized.
Palaquium, Blanco.	Sapot.	1837..	from a vernacular name.
Paliurus, (Tourn.) Mill*	Rham.	1752..	the old Greek name used by Theophrastus.—N.
Palmia, Endl.	Palm.	1839..	after L. H. *Palm*, author of The Climbing of Plants, Stuttgart, 1827.—N.
Panax, L.	Aralia.	1735..	*panakes* meaning panacea.—N.
Pancratium, (Dill.) L†	Amaryll	1735..	from *pan* and *kratys*, all potent; a medicinal name.
Pandanus, (Rumph.) L. f. †	Pandan.	1781..	from Malayan *pandang*, conspicuous. *Screw-pine.*
Pandorea, Spach.**	Bignon.	1840..	from *pan*, whole, and *deros*, a membrane; in allusion to the leaves.—Z. The leaves are *not* simple.
Panicum, L. †	Gram.	1735..	from *panis*, bread; or from *paniculа*, a panicle (Drury) the old Latin name.—N.
Panjanella, DC.	Bignon.	..	.. from its Malabar name.
Papaver, (Tourn.) L	Papaver.	1737..	an old Latin name.—N. *Opium Poppy.*
Pappophorum, Schreb.	Gram.	1791..	the lower involucral glume *bears* down or *pappum.*
Papyrus, Willd.	Cyper.	1812-13..	an old Greek name.—N.
Paracaryum, Boiss.	Borag.	1849..	from *para*, beside, and *caryon*, a nut.—N.
Paramignya, Wight.	Ruta.	1838..	from *para*, beside.
Paratropia, DC.	Aralia.	1830..	from *para* and *tropis*, like a keel?
Pardanthus, Ker.-Gawl	Irid.	1805..	from *pardos*, a leopard, and *anthos*, a flower; the flowers are spotted.—N.
Parietaria, (Tourn.) L.	Urti.	1735..	from *paries*, a wall; because it grows on old walls.—C.
Parinarium, Aubl.	Rosa.	1775..	from its native name in Brazil.—N.
Paritium, A. Juss‡	Malva.	1827..	from the Malabar name of the plant.—Z.
Parkia, R. Br.	Leg. Mimo.	1826...	in honour of Mungo Park, 1771-1805, the celebrated African traveller.—N.
Parkinsonia, (Plum.) L.†	Leg. C.	1737..	after John Parkinson, 1567-1629, an apothecary of London.—N *Jerusalem Thorn.*

* Juss. in Engler-Prantl.
** Seem. in Durand.
‡ St. Hil. in Durand and Engler-Prantl.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Parmentiera, DC.	Bignon.	1838.	after A. Parmentier, 1737-1813, a French writer on plants.—N. *Candle-tree.*
Parsonsia, R. Br.	Apocyn.	1809.	after Dr. John Parsons, a Scotch naturalist, 1705-1770.—N.
Paspalum, L.†	Gram.	1759.	from the Greek term for a millet.
Passiflora, L.	Passiflor.	1735.	from *passio*, passion, and *floris*, a flower ; a name given by the early missionaries, the flower being supposed to, represent the implements of the Crucifixion.—N. *Passion-flower.*
Pastinaca, L.	Umbel.	1737.	
Pavetta, L.†	Rubia.	1747.	a Malabar name.—N.
Pavonia, Cav.*	Malva.	1786.	after Don Jose Pavon, a Spanish traveller in Peru, died in 1344.—N.
Pedalium, (Royen.) L.	Pedal.	1759.	from *pedalion*, a rudder ; in reference to the dialated angles of the fruit.
Pedicularis, (Tourn.) L.	Scroph.	1735.	from *pediculus*, a louse ; from its supposed quality of making sheep lousy that fed on it. *Lousewort.*
Pedilanthus, Neck.	Euphor.	1790.	from *pedilon*, and *anthos*, shoe flower ; the name is very appropriate. *Jew-bushor Slipper-spurs.*
Peganum, L.	Zygophyll.	1735.	the old Greek name.—N.
Pelargonium, L'Her.	Geran.	1787.	from pelargos, a stork.—N. *Stork's-bill.*
Peliosanthes,‡ Andr.	Hæmodor.	1808.	from *pelios* and *anthos* meaning livid flowers.
Pellionia, Gaud.	Urti.	1826.	after A. M. J. Alphonse Pellion who voyaged round the world with Freycinet.
Peltophorum, Walp.‖	Leg. Cæs.	1842.	*peltis*, a shield, *phero*, I bear.
Pennisetum, Rich.¶	Gram.	1805.	from *penna*, a feather, and *setum*, a bristle.
Pentapetes, L.	Stercul.	1747.	meaning *five* leaved flower.—N.
Pentaptera, Roxb.	Combret.	1814.	the drupe has five wings.
Pentas, Benth.	Rubia.	1844.	cf. *Pentapetes.*
Pentatropis, R. Br.	Asclep.	1814.	from *pente*, and *tropis*, a keel; in allusion to the five coronal keels.
Peperomia, R. & P.	Piper.	1794.	*peperi*, *omoios*, similar to pepper.—N.
Peplidium, Del.	Scroph.	1813.	from *Peplis*, purslane.
Pereskia, (Plum.) L.	Cact.	1735.	after Nicholas F. Peresk of Provence.—N.

* *Pavonia* L. in Engler-Prantl.
‡ Excluded by Cooke.
‖ Peltophorum Vog. in Durand and Engler-Prantl.
¶ Pennisetum Pers, in Cooke, Durand and Engler-Prantl.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Pergularia, L. †	Asclep.	1767	from *pergula*, trellis work; because of the fitness of the plant to be trained on it. *Cowslip-creeper.*
Perilla, L.	Labiat.	1764	said to be an Indian name.—N.
Periploca, (Tourn.) L.	Asclep.	1737	from *peri* and *ploce;* twining around.
Peristrophe, Nees	Acanth.	1832	from *peri*, around, and *strophe*, a turning; alluding to the anthers which are twisted when old. *Milkvine.*
Peristylus, Bl. *	Orchid.	1825	from *peri*, around, and *stylis.*
Perotis, Ait.	Gram.	1789	from *peros*, deficient; the allusion is not understood. Cf. *Eclipta.*
Persea, (Plum.) L.‡	Laurin.	1737	an ancient Greek name.—N. *Avocado-pear.*
Petalidium, Nees.	Acanth.	1832	from *petalos*, broad, flat; referring to the conspicuous bracteoles.—C.
Petrea (Houst.) L.§	Verben.	1737	after Robert James Lord Petre, who died in 1742.—N. *Purple-wreath.*
Petroselinum, Hoffm.	Umbel.	1814	*petra*, a rock, *selinon*, parsley; because it grows amongst rocks and in stony places.
Petunia, Juss.	Solan.	1803	from Brazilian *Petun*, tobacco; an affinity name.—N.
Peucedanum, (Tourn.) L. †	Umbel.	1735	the old Greek name used by Hippocrates.—N.
Phacelia, Juss.	Hydrophyll.	1789	from *phakelos*, a fascicle (of flowers).—N.
Phajus, Lour.	Orchid.	1790	from *phaios*, shining, that is beautiful.
Phalangium, Adans.	Lil.	1763	from *phalanx*, a venomous spider; whose bite the plants are said to cure.
Phalaris, L.	Gram.	1735	the old Greek name used by Dioscorides.—N. *Gardener's Garter.*
Pharbitis, Choisy.	Convol.	1833	meaning not known.
Phaseolus, (Tourn.) L.†	Leg. P.	1735	probably from *phaselus*, a little boat.—N. *Double, French and other Beans.*
Phaylopsis, Willd.	Acanth.	1800	*phaulos*, worthless, *opsis*, appearance.
Phelipæa, Desf.	Orobanch.	1807	in honour of the family of Philipeaux, patrons of the botanist Tournefort.—N.
Phillyrea, L.	Olea.	1737	
Philodendron, Schott.	Araceæ.	1829	from *philos*, fond, and *dendron*, a tree; a tree climber.

* Durand gives *Peristylis.*
‡ Persea Gartn. in Durand and Engler-Prantl.
§ *Petræa* in Engler and Prantl.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Phlogacanthus, Nees..	Acanth.	1832..	from *philox*, a flame, and *akantha*; the flowers are brilliant.
Phlox, L.	Polymon.	1737..	*phlox* flame.
Phoberos, Lour.	Bixa.	1790..	from *phoberos*, frightful; in allusion to the axillary spines.—Z.
Phœnix, L.†	Palm.	1735..	the Greek name for the date. *Date Palm.*
Pholidota, Lindl.†	Orchid.	1825..	from *pholis*, a scale, and *otis*, an ear; the bracts are referred to.—N.
Phragmites, Trin.†	Gram.	1820..	from *phragmos*, a hedge; the name relates to the use of the plants.
Phrynium, Lœfl.*	Scit.	1758..	from *phrynos*, a frog; the plants inhabit marshes.
Phyllanthus, L.†	Euphor.	1737..	from *phyllon*, a leaf, and *anthos*, a flower; the flowers are formed on cladophylls.
Phyllarthron, DC.	Bignon.	1840..	*phyllon, arthros*; jointed, *i.e.*, compound leaves.—N.
Phyllocactus, Link.	Cacat.	1831..	the stem is leaf-like.
Physalis, L.†	Solan.	1735..	from *physa*, a bladder; the allusion is to the membraneous calyx.—*Cape-gooseberry.*
Physichilus, Nees.	Acanth.	1836..	from *physis*, a bladder; and *cheilos*, a lip; the lower corolla lip is bullate.
Physorhynchus, Hook.	Cruci.	1852..	*phusa*, wind, *i.e.* inflated, *rhynchos*, beak?
Pierardia, Roxb.	Euphor.	1814..	commemorative.
Pilea, Lindl.	Urti.	1821..	from *pilos*, a cap; the perianth is such.—N. *Artillery-plant.*
Pimpinella, (Riv.) L.	Umbel.	1735..	said to be altered from *bipinnula*, twice pinnate.—N. *Anise.*
Pinanga, Bl.†	Palm.	1836..	a local Malayan name.—N.
Piper, L.†	Piper.	1737..	the old Latin name.—N. *Betel-leaf Vine.*
Piptostylis, Dalz.	Ruta.	1851..	from *pipto*, to fall, and *stylos*; the style is deciduous.
Piscidia, L.	Leg. Papil.	1759..	*piscis cædo*; killing (intoxicating) fish.—N.
Pisonia, (Plum.) L.†	Nyct.	1737..	after Wiltem Piso, a physician of Amsterdam, who died in 1648.—N. *Tree Lettuce.*
Pistia, L.†	Araceæ.	1737..	probably from *pistos*, watering.—N. The plants are aquatic. *Water Lettuce.*
Pisum, (Tourn.) L.	Leg. Papil.	1735..	the old Latin name used by Virgil.—N. *Peas.*
Pitcairnia, L'Her.	Bromel.	1788..	after W. Pitcairn, a physician of London.—N.

* Phrynium. Willd. in Cooke and Engler-Prantl. and Durand.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Pithecolobium, Mart.†	Leg. Mimo.	1837..	*pithecos lobos*, the monkey's ear lobe; a local name translated. —N. *Rain-tree.*
Pittosporum, Banks..	Pitto.	1788..	from *pitta*, pitch, and *sporos*, seed.—N.
Pladera, Soland.*	.. Gentian.	1814..	from *pladeros*, abounding in juice
Plantago, (Tourn.) L.	Planta.	1735..	from *planta*, the sole of the foot; in allusion to the shape of the leaves.
Platanthera, Rich.†..	Orchid.	1818..	from *platys* and *anthera*; flat anthers.
Platea, Bl.	.. Olacin.	1825..	from *platys*, flat.
Platychæte,‡ Boiss	.. Compo.	1849..	from *platys* and *chiton*, a flat tunic; the inner pappus is flattened.
Platystoma, P. B.§..	Labiat. ..	..	meaning flat mouth; the corolla tube is widely campanulate at the mouth.
Plecospermum, Trec..	Urti.	1847..	*pleco*, to twine, and *spermum*; one cotyledon is very large and it embraces the smaller one.
Plectranthus, L'Her†	Labiat.	1785..	from *plectron*, a spur, and *anthos*, a flower; in reference to the corolla being gibbous above the base
Plectronia, L.	.. Rubia.	1767..	from *plectron*, a spur; there is no spur in the Bombay species.
Pleurogyne, Esch.‖	.. Gentian..	..	..
Pleurostylia, W. & A.	Celastr.	1834..	*pleuron*, a side, and *stylis*; the style is lateral.
Pluchea, Cass.	.. Compo.	1817..	after N. A. Pluche, who published the "Spectacle de la Nature" at Paris in 1732.—N.
Plumbago, (Tourn.) L.†	Plumb.	1735..	from *plumbum*, a disorder of the eyes, which some species were formerly said to cure (Drury); *plumbum*, a medicinal name.—N.
Plumeria, (Tourn.) L. ..	Apocyn.	1735..	after Charles Plumier, 1646-1706, a French botanist.—N. *Khair-champa.*
Poa, L.	.. .. Gram.	1737..	a Greek name for grass.
Podostemon, Mchx.	.. Podostemon.	1803.	*pous*, a foot, and *stemon*, a stamen.
Pogonatherum, P. B.	Gram.	1812..	Racemes solitary on long flexuous peduncles, *plumose* from the slender awns; the upper involucral and the upper floral glumes are awned.

* Pladera is a synonum of Hop p ea; and its author is given by Durand and Engler-Prantl as Griseb.

‡ *Platychæta* in Durand, and Index Kewensis.

§ Playstome Benth. and Hook. f. 1876, and Platostoma Beauv. 1805, in Index Kewensis.

‖ Pleurogyne Griseb. 1839; Pleurogyna Esch. 1826 in Index Kewensis, the latter is omitted in Engler and Durand and adopted in Index Kewensis.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Pogonia, Juss. †	.. Orchid.	1789..	from *pogonias* bearded; the lip is *not* fringed or bearded in the Bombay species.
Pogostemon, Desf. †	.. Labiat.	1815..	from *pogon*, a beard, and *stemon*, a stamen; only some of the Bombay species have villous stamens. *Patchouli.*
*Poinciana** (Tourn.) L. †	Leg. Cæs.	1735..	after M. de Poinci, Governor of Antilles.—N. *Gulmohor or Flame-of-the-forest.*
Poinsettia, R. Grah	.. Euphor.	1836..	in honour of Dr. Poinsett.
Poivrea, Comm.	.. Combret.	1806..	after Poivre, a French traveller.
Polanisia, Raf.	.. Capparid.	1818..	*polys anisos*; many unequal stamens.—N.
Polianthes, Jacq.	.. Amaryll.	1737..	many flowered. *Tuberose* (*meaning tuberous and not tube-rose.*)
Pollinia, Trin. †	.. Gram.	1833..	named after Ciro Pollini, an Italian physician and professor of botany, who died in 1833.—C.
Polyalthia, Blum. †	.. Anona.	1829..	from *polys* many, and *althecis*, healthy. *Asopalav.*
Polycarpæa, Lamk.	Caryophyll.	1792..	the capsules are numerous.—C.
Polycarpon, Lœfl ‡	.. Caryophyll.	..	*polys*, many, and *carpos*, fruit.
Polygala, (Tourn.) L.	Polygal.	1735..	having the property of promoting much milk, *polysgala*.—N.
Polygonum, (Tourn.) L. †	Polygon.	1735..	from *polys* and *gonu*, in allusion to the many knees or joints of the stem. *Adderwort.*
Polyscias, Forst.	.. Aralia.	1775..	*Polys*, many, *skias*, shade.
Polytoca, R. Br.	.. Gram.	1838..	*polys*, many, *tokas*, a bringing forth?
Polyzygus, Dalz.	.. Umbel.	1850..	*polys* and *zygon*, many yokes?
Pongamia,§ Vent. †	.. Leg. Papil.	1803..	adapted from the Malabar name. *Karanj-oil-tree or Indian-beech.*
Pontederia, L.	.. Ponteder.	1735..	after J. Pontedera, 1688-1757, Professor of Botany at Padua.—N.
Populus, L.	.. Sali.	1735..	the ancient Latin name.—N.
Porana, Burm. f. †	.. Convol.	1768..	from *poreno*, to journey; in allusion to the extensive branches —D.; supposed to be derived from the Javanese name of *P. volubilis*.—C. *Bridal creeper.*
Porpax, Lind. †	.. Orchid.	1845..	from *porpe*, the handle on a shield, a hook, or ring.—Z.
Portulaca, L. †	.. Portu.	1735..	the old Latin name.—N. *Purslane.*

* Doubtfully wild in the Bombay Presidency.

‡ Polycarpon L. in Cooke and Durand.

§ See Cooke's Bombay Flora, I, 402, regarding the diversity of opinion as to the name which should be borne by this genus.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Portulacaria, Jacq.	.. Portu.	1786..	resembling *Portulaca*.—N. *Purslane-tree.*
Potamogeton, (Tourn.) L.	Naiad.	1735..	from *potomas*, a river, and *geiton*, near; after the habitat. *Pondweed.*
Potentilla, L. †	.. Rosa.	1735..	a diminutive of *potens*, powerful; a medicinal name.—N.
Pothomorphe, Miq.	.. Piper.	1840..	having the form of *Pothos*.
Pothos, L. †	.. Araceæ.	1747..	a Cingalese name.—N.
Pouzolzia, Gaud.	.. Urti.	1826..	in honour of M. P. C. de Pouzolz, a French botanical author of the nineteenth century.—C.
Premna, L.	.. Verben.	1771..	from *premnon*, the stump of a tree; because of the small size of the tree.—N.
Prenanthes, (Vaill.) L.	.. Compo.	1737..	from *prenes*, drooping, and *anthos*, flower; referring to the drooping flower heads.—N.
Prestonia, R. Br.	.. Apocyn.	1809..	after C. Preston, a correspondent of Ray.—N.
Prinsepia, Royle.	.. Rosa.	1834..	in honour of James Prinsep, formerly Secretary of the Asiatic Society, Bengal.—C.
Pritchardia, Seem. & Wendl. †	Palm.	1861..	after George Pritchard, who explored the islands of the Pacific Ocean.*
Priva, Adans.	.. Verben.	1763..	meaning unknown.—N.
Procris, (Comm.) Juss.	.. Urti.	1789..	from *prokrinein*, favour; referring to the fine growth and inflorescence of the plant.—Z.
Prosopis, L.	.. Leg. Mimo.	1767..	meaning obscure.—B. The ancient Greek name used by Dioscorides (IV 102) and Pliny (XXV 66) for the Butterbur. The name is derived from *prosopon*, face or mask, referring to the lower lip.—Z.
Prosorus, Dalz.	.. Euphor.	1852..	an old Greek name.—N.
Protium, W. & A.	.. Burser.	1834..	believed to be the native name in Java. The nomenclator gives no information.—Z.
Prunus, (Tourn.) L.	.. Rosa.	1735..	the ancient Latin name of the Plum.—N.
Pseudanthistiria, Hook. f.	Gram.	1897..	the false *Anthistiria*, which is a related genus.
Pseudanthus, Wight.	.. Amarant.	1852..	from *pseudo*, false, and *anthos*, flower.
Pseudarthria, W. & A.	Leg. Papil.	1834..	falsely jointed; the pod is linear, oblong, flat, continuous within, not jointed, the faces transversely veined.

* B. N. H. S. Journal, Vol. XXI, p. 357.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Psidium, L.	.. Myrt.	1737..	from *psidion*, Greek for the Pomegranate.—N. *Guava.*
Psilostachys, Hochst.	Amarant.	1844..	from *psilos*, bare, and *stachys*, a spike.
Psilotrichum, Bl.	.. Amarant.	1825..	from *psilos*, naked, and *thrix*, a hair; the reference not understood.
Psophocarpus, Neck...	Leg. Papil.	1790..	*psophos*, a sound, *carpos*, fruit. *Chaudhari.*
Psoralea, L.	.. Leg. Papil.	1742..	*psoraleos*, warted; the leaves are such.—N.
Psychotria, L.	.. Rubia.	1759..	*psyche*, life; a medicinal name.—N.
Pterocarpus, L.	.. Leg. Papil.	1747..	from *pteron* and *carpos*; the pods are winged.—*Burmese Rosewood or Red wood-tree.*
Pteropyrum, Jaub. & Spach.	.. Polygon.	1846..	from *pteron* and *pyren*, meaning winged kernel; the nut is broadly three-winged.
Pterosperum, Schreb †	. Stercul.	1791..	*pteron sperma*; the seeds are winged.
Ptychosperma, Labill..	Palm.	1809..	the albumen is ruminated.—N. *Australian Feather Palm.*
Ptychotis, Koch.	.. Umbel.	1824..	from *ptyche*, a fold.
Pueraria, DC.	.. Leg. Papil.	1825..	after M. M. N. Puerari, Professor of Botany at Copenhagen.—N.
Pulicaria, Gärtn.	.. Compo.	1719..	from *pulex*, a flea; used as a fleabane.
Puneeria, Stocks.	.. Solan.	1849..	from *panir*, Hindustani for cheese.
Punica, (Tourn.) L.	.. Lythr.	1735..	from *Punicus*, another name for Carthage, probably with some allusion to *puniceus*, scarlet.—N. *Pomegranate.*
Pupalia, Juss.	.. Amarant.	1803..	said to be a native name in India.—N.
Putranjiva, Wall †	.. Euphor.	1826..	an Indian term meaning life of the son; a medicinal name.—N.
Pycnospora, R. Br.	.. Leg. Papil.	1834..	with clustered spores, allusion?
Pycnostachys, Hook..	Labial.	1827..	with densely clustered flower spikes.
Pycreus, P. B.	.. Cypher.	1807..	an anagram of Cyperus in which genus the species are placed by most botanists.—C.
Pygeum, Gärtn.	.. Rosa.	1888..	
Pyrethrum, Hall.*	.. Compo.	1742..	probably from *pyr*, fire; the roots are acrid.—N.
Pyrostegia, Presl.	.. Bignon.	1844..	from *pyros*, fire, and *stege*, a covering.
Pyrularia, Mchx.	.. Santal.	1803..	a diminutive of *Pyrus*, the pear.—N.

* Pyrethrum DC. in Engler-Prantl.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Pyrus, (Tourn.) L.	.. Rosa.	1735..	the old Latin name used by Pliny.—N. *Pear.*
Pythonium, Schott.	.. Araceæ.	1832..	python.
Quamoclit, Moench.	.. Convol.	1794..	from *Kyamos*, a Kidney-bean, and *klitos*, dwarf; the plant is a climbing one.
Quisqualis, L.	.. Combret.	1762..	*quis*, who, *qualis*, of what kind; points to the uncertainty as to what class or order the genus belonged when the name was given.—N. *Rangoon-creeper.*

(To be continued.)

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A LIST OF THE NATURAL ORDERS AND GENERA OF BOMBAY PLANTS WITH DERIVATIONS OF THE NAMES.

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PART III.

(*Continued from page* 467 *of this Volume.*)

GENUS AND AUTHOR.	NATURAL ORDER.	DATE.	DERIVATION AND COMMON NAME.
RADERMACHERA, Zoll. and Mor.	Bignon.	..	Commemorative.
RANDIA, (Houst.) L.	.. Rubia.	1737..	after Isaac RAND of the Botanic gardens at Chelsea.—N.
RANUNCULUS, (Tourn.) L.	Ranun.	1735..	a diminutive of *rana*, a frog, because of the marshy habitat of many plants of this genus. *Buttercup.*
Rapanea, Aubl.	.. Myrsin.	1775..	
Raphanus, (Tourn.) L.	.. Crucifer.	1735..	an ancient name. *Radish.*
RAUWOLFIA, (Plum.) L.	Apocyn.	1737..	after Leonhard RAUWOLF, physician at Augsburg, who travelled through Palastine in 1753-55.—N.
Ravenala, Adans.	.. Scitamin.	1763..	said to be its native name in Madagascar.—N. *Traveller's-tree.*
Ravenia, Vell.	.. Ruta.	1827..	not explained by the author.—N.
Reinwardtia, Dmrt.	.. Lin.	..	after K. G. K. REINWARDT, 1773-1822 Director of the Botanic Gardens at Leyden.—N.
REINWARDTIA, Dmrt.†	Lin.	1822..	do. do.
REMIREA, Aubl.	.. Cyper.	1775..	its name in Guiana.
REMUSATIA, Schott.†	.. Araceæ.	1832..	after Abel REMUSAT, 1785-1832, an orientalist.—N.
Renanthera, Lour.	.. Orchid.	1790..	*ren anthera*; the anthers are kidney-shaped.—N.
RESEDA, (Tourn.) L.†	.. Reseda.	1735..	*resedo*, to calm; a medicinal name.—N. *Mignonette.*
RHABDIA, Mart.	.. Borag.	1827..	from *rhabdos*, a twig; a shrub with twiggy branches.
RHAMNUS, (Tourn.) L.	.. Rhamna.	1735..	from Celtic *ram*, a tuft of branches.—*Buckthorn.*
RHAMPHICARPA, Benth.	Scroph.	1835..	from *rhamphos*, a beak, and *karpos*, fruit; the capsule is beaked.
Rhaphidophora, Hassk.	Araceæ.	1842..	from *rhaphis*, a needle, and *phoros* bearing.
RHAZYA, Dene.	.. Apocyn.	1835..	from the Arabic name.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name
Rheum, L.	Polygon.	1735	from *Rha*, its Greek name.—N. *Rhubarb.*
Rhinacanthus, Nees.*	Acanth.	1832	from *rhinos*, the nose. *Ringworm-root.*
Rhizophora, L.	Rhizophor	1737	from *rhiza*, and *phoros*; the root tangle is very conspicuous. *Mangrove.*
Rhodanthe, Lindl.	Compo.	1834	from *rhodon*, a rose, and *anthemon*, a flower.
Rheeo, Hance.	Commel.	1853	not explained by its author.—N.
Rhus, (Tourn.) L.	Anacard.	1737	after its old Greek name. —N.
Rhynchocarpa, Schrad.	Cucurbit.	1838	the fruit is usually rostrate; Syn. of *Kedrostis* Medik.
Rhynchoglossum, Bl.	Gesner.	1826	meaning beaked tongue; the allusion is not understood.
Rhynchosia, Lour.	Leg. Papil.	1790	*rhynchos*; alluding to the shape of the keel.—N.
Rhynchospora, Vahl.*	Cyper.	1809	from *rhynchos* and *sporos.*
Rhynchostylis, Bl.	Orchid.	1825	the column is beaked.—N.
Ricinus, (Tourn.) L.	Euphor.	1735	meaning a tick; the seeds suggested the comparison.—N. *Castor-oil Plant.*
Riedleia, DC. ‡	Stercul.	1824	Commemorative.
Rivea, Choisy	Convol.	1833	in honour of Auguste de la Rive, a physiologist of Geneva.—N.
Rivina, (Plum.) L.	Phytolac.	1735	after A. Q. Rivinus, 1652-1722, Professor of Botany and Medicine at Leipsic.—N. *Blood-berry.*
Rondeletia, L.	Rubia.	1737	after William Rondelet, 1507-1566, a scientific physician.—N.
Rosa, (Tourn.) L.	Rosa.	1735	the old Latin name.—N. *Rose.*
Rosmarinus (Tourn.) L.	Lab.	1735	from *ros*, dew, and *marinus*, of the sea.—N. *Rosemary.*
Rostellaria, Nees	Acanth.	1832	*rostellum*, a little back.
Rostellularia, Rchb.	Acanth.	1837	from *rostellum*, a little beak; the anthers carry the beak.
Rotala, L.	Lythr.	1771	*rota*, a wheel.
Rothia, Pers.	Leg. Papil.	1807	Commemorative.
Rottbœllia, L. f.	Gram.	1779	after C. F. Rottbœll, 1727-1797, a Danish botanist.—N.
Rottlera, Roxb.	Euphor.	1798	Commemorative.
Roupellia, Wall. and Hook.	Apocyn.	1849	from *roupell*, good smell (Drury); in honour of Roupell family encouragers of Botany.—N. *Cream fruit.*
Rourea, Aubl.	Connar.	1775	probably a native name of Guiana. —N.
Rubia, (Tourn.) L.	Rubia.	1735	*ruber*, red (dye).—N.
Rubus, (Tourn.) L.†	Rosa.	1735	the Roman name, kindred with *ruber*, red.—N. *Raspberry.*

* Rhynchospora, Willd, in Index Kewensis.
‡ Riedleia Vent. in Engler-Prantl.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Rudbeckia, L.	.. Compo.	1735..	after Olaf Rudbec, Professor of Botany at Upsal—N.
Ruellia, (Plum.) L. †	.. Acanth.	1735..	in honour of John Ruelle of Soissons, 1474-1537, Botanist to Francis I.—N.
Rumex, L. †	.. Polygon.	1735..	a name applied by Pliny to the Sorrel-plant. *Dock.*
Rungia, Nees.	.. Acanth.	1832..	after F. F. Runge, born 1795.—Z.
Ruppia, L.	.. Naiad.	1735..	after N. B. Ruppius, a botanist.—N.
Ruscus, L.	.. Lil.	..	the berries are *red*.—N. *Butcher's broom.*
Russelia, Jacq.	.. Scroph.	1760..	After Alexander Russel, author of a natural History of Aleppo. 1756.—N.
Ruta, (Tourn.) L.†	.. Ruta.	1735..	probably from *ruomai*, to preserve.—N.
Sabal, Adans.	.. Palm.	1763..	said to be a native name in South America.—N. *Palmetto Palm and Savannah Palm.*
Saccharum, L.†	.. Gram.	1737..	from the Latin term for Sugar. *Sugar-cane.*
Saccolabium, Bl.	.. Orchid.	1825..	from *saccus*, and *labi*; the lip is sac-like.
Saccopetalum, Bennett.	Anona.	1838..	petals sac-like.
Sagaræa, Dalz.	.. Anona.	1851..	
Sageretia, Brongn.	.. Rhamna.	1827..	after M. Sageret, a French agriculturist.—N.
Sagittaria, (Rupp.) L.	Alis.	1735..	from *sagitta*, an arrow; a name after the shape of the leaves. *Water-archer.*
Saintpaulia, Wendl.	.. Gesner.	..	after Baron Von St. Paul, its discoverer. *Transvaal-violet.*—B.
Salacia, L.	.. Celastr.	1771..	after Salacia, wife of Neptune.—N.
Salicornia, (Tourn.) L.	Chenopod.	1737..	*sal*, salt, and *cornu*, a horn; saline habitat and bare horn-like branches probably referred to.—N.
Salix, (Tourn.) L.†	.. Sali.	1735..	from Celtic *sal*, near, and *lis* water; a habitat name.—D.
Salmalia, Schott.	.. Malva.	1832..	the old Latin name used by Virgil.—N.
Salomonia, Lour.*	.. Polygal.	1790..	after Solomon, King of Hebrews.—N.
Salpiglossis, R. & P.	.. Solan.	1794..	from *salpinx*, a tube, and *glossis*, a tongue; in allusion to the tongue like style in the mouth of the corolla.—N.

* Mentioned by Nairne in the Flowering Plants of Western India.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Salsola, L.	Chenopod.	1735.	a diminutive of *salsus*, salted; a habitat name.—N. *Alicant-soda.*
Salvadora, (Garcin.) L.	Salvador.	1751.	after J. Salvador, a Spanish botanist. *Mustard-tree or Kikneí oil-plant.*
Salvia, (Tourn.) L.†	Labiat.	1735.	from *salvio*, to save; in allusion to the healing qualities of the *saye*.—N.
Samadera, Gärtn.	Simarubi.	1791.	
Samara, Sw.	Myrsin.	1788.	the fruit is not a samara in the Bombay species.
Sanchezia, R. & P.	Acanth.	1794.	in honour of Joseph Sanchez, Professor of Botany at Cadiz.—N.
Sansevieria, Thunb.	Hæmodor.	1794.	in honour of M. Sansevier, a Swedish botanist (D.): after Raimond de Sanogrio, Prince of Sanseviero, 1710-1776.—N. *Bow-string-hemp.*
Santalum, L.†	Santal.	1742.	from Persian *sandal*. *Sandal-wood tree.*
Santia, W. & A.	Rubia.	1834.	
Sanvitalia, La Mark.	Compo.	1792.	after the Parma family of Sanvitali.—N.
Sapindus, (Tourn.) L.†	Sapind.	1737.	from *sapo* and *indicus*; an Indian substitute for soap. *Soap-nut tree.*
Sapium, P. Br.	Euphor.	1756.	an old Latin name.—N. *Chinese Tallow-tree.*
Saponaria, L.	Caryophyll.	1735.	from *sapo*; the leaves form a lather.—N. *Soapwort.*
Sapota, Plum.	Sapot.	1752.	an ancient name.—N.
Saprosma, Bl.	Rubia.	1826.	*sapros*, putrid, *osme*, smell.
Saraca, L.†	Leg. Cæs.	1767.	after an American name.—N. *Ashoka.*
Sarcanthus, Lindl.†	Orchid.	1821.	from *sarx*, and *anthos*; meaning fleshy flowers; perhaps a misnomer.
Sarcocephalus, Afz.	Rubia.	1818.	alluding to the fleshy heads of the fruits.—N.
Sarcochilus, R. Br.†	Orchid.	1810.	the middle lobe of the lip is fleshy.
Sarcoclinium, Wight	Euphor.	1887-88.	from *sarx*, flesh, and *kline*, a couch; the disk is fleshy.
Sarcostemma, R. Br.	Asclep.	1809.	from *sarx* and *stemma*, referring to the fleshy corona.
Sarcostigma, W. & A.	Ola.	1853.	after the stigma, which is large and subsessile.
Satureia, L.	Lab.	1737.	the old Latin name used by Pliny.—N.
Sauromatum, Schott.†	Araceæ.	1832.	*saura*, a lizard; the interior of the spathe is speckled.—N.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name
Sauropus, Bl.	Euphor.	1825	*sauros*, and *pous*; the author does not explain the name.—N.
Saxifraga, (Tourn.) L.	Saxi.	1737	it was supposed to break stones in bladder.—N.
Scabiosa, (Tourn.) L.	Dipsa.	1735	from *scabies*, the itch; a medicinal name.—N.
Scævola, L.†	Gooden.	1771	from *scæva*, the left hand; with reference to the oblique corolla.—N. *Malay Rice paper-plant.*
Scepa, Lindl.	Euphor.	1836	from *skepe*, a covering; referring to the stipules which cover the buds.—Z.
Schœnus, Gouan.	Cyper.	1765	
Schembra	Ampel.		
Schinus, L.	Anacard.	1737	the old Greek name by Theophrastus.—N.
Schismatoglottis, Zoll and Mor.	Araceæ.	1854	*schismatos glotta*, deciduous tongue; the limb of the spathe is deciduous.—N.
Schizanthus, R. and P.	Solan.	1794	from *schizo* and anthos; the corolla is incised.
Schizolobium, Vog.	Leg. Cæs.	1837	*schizo, lobos*; splitting (one seeded) pods.—N.
Schleichera, Willd.	Sapind.	1805	commemorative.
Schmidelia, L.	Sapind.	1767	after C. C. Schmidel, 1718-1792, Professor of Botany at Erlangen.—N.
Schotia, Jacq.	Leg. Cæs.	1786	in honour of Richard Van der Schot died in 1819.—N.
Schrebera, Roxb.	Olea.	1798	in honour of J. C. Schreber, a botanist.
Schweinfurthia, A. Braun.	Scroph.	1866	after Schweinfurth.
Scilla, L.	Lil.	1735	the old Greek name used by Hippocrates.—N. *Squill.*
Scindapsus, Schott.	Araceæ.	1832	from an old Greek name.—N.
Scirpus, (Tourn.) L.	Cyper.	1735	from the Celtic *cirs*, rushes (Drury); the old Latin name used by Pliny.—N.
Scleria, Berg.	Cyper.	1765	from *sklera* hardness; the fruit is indurated.—N.
Sclerocarpus, Jacq.	Compo.	1782	from *skleros* and *karpos*; refers to the roughness of the fruits.—N.
Scleropyron, Arn.*	Santal.	1838	the fruit is a drupe.
Sclerostylis, Bl.	Ruta.	1825	the style is stout and somewhat clavate in *S. Atalantioides.*
Scolopia, Schreb.	Bixa.	1789	from *skolopos*, a thorn; trees with axillary spines.—Z.
Scoparia, L.	Scroph.	1748	*scopa*, a broom; the plant could be so used.—N.

* Scleropyrum in Cooke and Index Kewensis.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Scorzonera, (Tourn.) L.	Compo.	1735..	from *scorzon*, a serpant; a medicinal term.—N.
Scutellaria, (Riv.) L.†	Labiat.	1735..	from *scutella*, a little saucer; the calyx is referred to.—N.
Scutia, Comm.	Rhamn.	1827..	from *scutum*, a shield; the disk fills the calyx tube.
Sebæa, Soland. *	Gentian.	1810..	after Albert Seba, 1665-1736, a botanist of Amsterdam.—N.
Sebastiania, ‡ Spreng.	Euphor.	1821..	commemorative.
Sechium, P. Br.	Cucur.	1756..	said to be derived from *sekos*, a pen or fold; the fruits are used to fatten the hogs.—N.
Securinega (Comm.) Juss.	Euphor.	1789..	from *securis*, an axe, and *nego*, to refuse; the wood is so hard.—N.
Seddera, Hochst.	Convol.	1844..	commemorative.
Sedum (Tourn.) L.	Crass.	1735..	*sedeo*, to sit; the plants appear seated on rocks.—N. *Live for ever.*
Seetzenia, R. Br.	Zygophyll.	1826..	after Ulrich Kaspar Seetzen, 1775-1811, a botanist and traveller in Syria, Arabia, &c.—Z.
Semecarpus, L. f. †	Anacard.	1781..	from *semion*, a mark and *karpos*; the marking fruit.—N. *Marking-nut Tree.*
Senebiera, DC. **	Crucifer.	1799..	commemorative.
Senecio (Tourn.) L.	Compo	1735..	from *senex*, an old man; in allusion to the bald receptacle (D.); in allusion to the white hair-like pappus.—N.
Senna, Mill. §	Leg. Cæsal.	1768..	Arabic *senna*, acute, from its sharp pointed leaves.—N.
Senra, Cav.	Malva.	1786..	
Sericostoma, Stocks.	Borag.	1848..	*serikos*, silken, and *stoma*, mouth; the corolla mouth is such.—N.
Serissa, Comm.	Rubia.	1789..	a name altered from the old Greek *seris* used by Diocorides.—N.
Serpicula, L.	Halorag.	1767..	*serpo*, to creep; a creeper.
Serratula, (Dill.) L.	Compo.	1735..	*serrula*, a little saw, the leaves are serrate.—N.
Sesamum, L. †	Pedal.	1737..	from *sempsen* an Egyptian plant (Drury). *Gingelly.*
Sesbania, Scop. † ‡‡	Leg. Papil.	1777..	from Arabic *Sesban*.—N. *Sesban.*
Sesuvium, L.	Ficoid.	1759..	Signification not known, probably arbitrary.—N. *Sea Purslane.*
Setaria, P. B. †	Gram.	1807..	*seta*, a bristle; alluding to the involucre of bristles.—N.

* Sebæa R. Br. in Durand and Engler-Prantl.
‡ Cooke gives Sebastiana, a misprint.
** Senebiera, Poir. in Cooke, Engler-Prantl. and Durand.
§ Senna, Wilde in Engler-Prantl.
‡‡ Sesbania, Pers. in Durand and Engler-Prantl.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Shorea, Roxb.	.. Diptero.	1805..	after Sir John Shore?
Shutereia, Choisy.	.. Convol.	1833..	commemorative; see the next name.
Shuteria, W. & A.	.. Leg. Papil.	1834..	in honour of D. Shuter, Medical Officer, Madras Presidency, at the end of eighteenth century. —C.
Sida, L.	.. Malva.	1735..	an old Greek name used by Theophrastus for the Water Lily.—N. *Indian mallow.*
Sideroxylon, (Dill.) L.	Sapot.	1735..	from *sideros*, and *xylon*, because of the iron like hard timber.
Siegesbeckia, L.	.. Compo.	1737..	named after John George Siegesbeck, a German botanist.—N.
Silene, L. †	.. Caryophyll.	1735..	said to be from *sialon*, saliva; alluding to the viscid exudation on the stems and calyces; *cf.* the English name Catchfly.—N.
Sinningia, Nees.	.. Gesner.	1825..	after William Sinning, gardener to the University of Bonn.—N.
Siphonacanthus, Nees...	Acanth.	1847..	from *siphon*, and *acanthus*; tubular spines.
Slevogtia, Rchb.	.. Gentian.	1828..	in honour of a botanist, J. H. Slevogt.
Smilax, (Tourn.) L.†	.. Lil.	1735..	from *smile*, a scraper; in allusion to the prickly stems.—(D). *American China-root or Catbriar.*
Smithia, Ait.	.. Leg. Papil.	1789..	after Sir James Edward Swith, 1759-1828, founder of the Linnean Society.—N.
Sodada, Forsk.	.. Capparid.	1775..	
Solandra, Sw.	.. Solan.	1787..	after Daniel Charles Solander, 1736-1782, a Swedish botanist. —N.
Solanum, (Tourn.) L.†	Solan.	1735..	a name used by Pliny.—N. *Potato and Bringel.*
Solenocarpus, W. & A.	Anacard.	1834..	from *solen*, a tube and *karpos*; furrowed fruits; not so in the Bombay species.
Solidago, (Vaill.) L.	.. Compo.	1735..	*solido*, to join; a medicinal term. —N. *Golden-rod.*
Sonchus, (Tourn.) L.	Compo.	1735..	from its Greek name *Sonchos*.— *Sowthistle.*
Sonerila, Roxb.	.. Melastom.	1814..	from its native name in Khassia. —N.
Sonneratia, L. f.	.. Lythr.	1781..	after Pierre Sonnerat, 1749-1814, a traveller and botanist.—N.
Sophora, L.	. Leg. Papil.	1737..	from Arabic *Sophero*.—N.
Sopubia, Ham.	.. Scroph.	1825..	after its native name in India.—N.
Sorghum, L.*	.. Gram.	1735..	said to be from *Sorghi*, the Indian name.—N.

* Sorghum, Pers. in Engler-Prantl.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Soymida, A. Juss.	.. Melia.	1830..	the native Indian name of the plant.—Z.
Spathelia, L.	.. Simarub.	1763..	from *spathe*, a palm-tree; a resemblance name.—N.
Spathiphyllum, Schott.	Araceæ.	1832..	the spathe is leaf like.—N.
Spathodea, P. B.	.. Bignon.	1805..	from *spathe*, a spathe; the calyx is spathecious.—N.
Spatholobus, Hassk.	.. Leg. Papil.	1842..	from *spathe* and *lobos*; the fruit has a single seed at the apex, and it opens round the seed only.
Spergula, L.	.. Caryophyll.	1735..	from *spargere*, to scatter; referring to the numerous seeds produced.—C.
Spermacoce, (Dill.) L.	Rubia.	1735..	*sperma*, a seed and *akoke*, a point; probably after the pointed calyx teeth on the fruit.—N. *Button-weed.*
Sphæranthus, (Vaill.) L.	Compo.	1737..	from *sphaira* and *anthos*; in allusion to the globular flower heads.
Sphærocarya, Dalz.	.. Olacin.	..	from *sphaira*, a globe, and *karyon*, a nut; in allusion to the globular form of the drupe.—Z.
Sphenoclea, Gärtn.	.. Campanul.	1788..	from *sphen*, a wedge and *kleio*, to enclose; alluding to the capsules.
Sphenogyne, R. Br.	.. Compo.	1813..	synonym *Ursinia.*
Spilanthes, Jack.*	.. Compo.	1760..	from *spilos*, a spot, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the disk and ray flowers being of different colours. *Para Cress.*
Spinacia, (Tourn.) L.†	Chenopod.	1735..	*spina*, a prickle.—N. *Spinach.*
Spinifex, L.	.. Gram.	1771..	from *spina*, a thorn, the involucral glumes are such.
Spiræa, L.	.. Rosa.	1735..	probably from *speiras*, to wind; the plants are flexible.—N. The classical name.—C.
Spiranthes, L.C. Rich.	Orchid.	1818..	from *spira* and *anthos*; the flowers are on a *twisted* secund, erect spike.
Spirodela, Schleid.	.. Lemna.	1839..	from *spira*, a spiral, and *delos*, distinct.—Z.; the epidermal cells have sinuous walls.
Spironema, Lindl.	.. Commel.	1840..	*speiras*, to wind, *nema*, thread.
Splitgerbera, Miq.	.. Urti.	1840..	commemorative.
Spodiopogon, Trin.	.. Gram.	1820..	*spodo*, *pogon*, ash-grey beard.
Spondias, L.	.. Anacard.	1737..	an old Greek name for the plum.—N.
Sponia, Comm.	.. Urti.	1796..	after Jac. Spon, 1647-1685, a physician at Lyons, who travelled in the interest of botany.—Z.

* Spilanthes, L. in Cooke, Durand and Engler.-Prantl.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Sporobolus, R. Br.	Gram.	1810..	from *spora*, and *holus*; seeds forming a mass.
Stachyphrynium ‡	Scitamin.	..	
Stachytarpheta, Vahl.†	Verben.	1805..	*stachys tarphys*, a thick spike.—N.
Stapelia, L.	Asclep.	1737..	after Boderus *à* Stapel, a physician of Amsterdam, died in 1631. —N. *African Toad-flower.*
Statice, (Tourn.) L.	Plumbagin.	1735..	*Statikos*, astringent.—N. *Sea Lavender.*
Staurogyne, Wall.	Acanth.	1831..	*stauros*, a cross, and *gyne.*
Stellaria, L.	Caryophyll.	1753..	*stella*, a star.
Stemmadenia, Benth.	Apocyn.	1844..	
Stemodia, L.	Scroph.	1759..	*stemon, dis*; the anthers consist of two separate cells.—N.
Stenolobium, D. Don.	Bignon.	1823..	from *stenos, lobos*, narrow lobes.
Stenophyllus, Rafin.	Cyper.	1825..	from *stenos, phyllon*, narrow leaves.
Stenotaphrum, Trin.	Gram.	1820..	from *stenos*, narrow, and *taphros*, a trench; referring to the cavities in the rachis for the spikelets.—N.
Stephania, Lour.	Menisperm	1790..	after Prof. Frederick Stephan of Moscow; died, 1817.—N.
Stephanophysum, Pohl.	Acanth.	1831..	from *stephane*, and *physa*, crown bladder.
Stephanotis, Thou.	Asclep.	1806..	*stephanos, otos*; alluding the auricles of the staminal crown.—N.
Stephegyne, Korth.	Rubia.	1840..	from *stephos* and *gyne.*
Sterculia, L.†	Stercul.	1747..	after Sterculius, a demi-god; also derived from *stercus* dung, as some flowers are fœtd.—N.
Stereospermum, Cham.†	Bignon.	1832..	from *stereos*, hard, and *sperma*, seed.—N.
Stigmaphyllon, A. Juss.	Malphig.	1832..	the stigmas are leafy.—N.
Stipa, L.	Gram.	1753..	*stipe*, a silky or feathery substance.—*Esparto Grass.*
Streblus, Lour.	Urti.	1790..	from *streblos*, twisted; its branches are such.—N.
Streptocarpus, Lindl.	Gesner.	1828..	from *streptos*, twisted, and *karpos*, fruit.—N.
Streptostigma, Thw.	Sapind.	1854..	
Striga, Lour.	Sroph.	1790..	from the plant being *strigose.*
Strobilanthes, Bl.†	Acanth.	1826..	from *strobilos*, a cone, and *anthos*; the flowers form a strobile.—N.
Strombosia, Bl.	Olacin.	1826..	from *strombos*, a spinning top; the fruit is pyriform when young, more or less globose when old. —Z.
Strophanthus, DC.	Apocyn.	1802..	from *strophos*, a twisted rope, and *anthos*, a flower, the corolla is such.—N.

‡ Stachyphrynium is not noticed in Index Kewensis, Engler-Prantl. & Durand.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Strychnos, L.†	Logan.	1735.	from the Greek for *Solanum* used by Theophrastus.—N. *Poison-nut or Strychnine-plant.*
Stylocoryna, Cav.	Rubia.	1797.	the *style* is stout like a *club.*
Stylocoryne, W. & A.	Rubia.	1834.	do. do.
Stylodisens, Benn.	Euphor.	1838.	the style is, however, linear in the Bombay species.
Stylosanthes, Sw.	Leg. Papil.	1788.	*stylos anthos*; the flower has a very long style.
Suæda, Forsk.	Chenopod.	1775.	said to be from Arabic *Suaed.*—N.
Sutera, Roth.	Scroph.	1821.	commemorative.
Swertia, L.	Gentian.	1753.	after Iman. Swert, a Dutch horticulturist.—N.
Swietenia, Jack.*	Melia.	1760.	after Geraud von Swieten, 1700-1772, a Dutch botanist.—N.
Symphorema, Roxb.	Verben.	1798.	from *symphoreo*, to bear together: the flowers have as many as six bracts.
Symphyllia, H. Bn.	Euphor.	1858.	from *syn* and *phyllon*; the leaves and flowers appear to be together.
Symphytum, (Tourn.) L.	Borag.	1735.	*symphuo*, I make to grow together; healing wounds.—N. *Alum or comfrey.*
Symplocos, Jack.‡	Styr.	1760.	from *symloke*, union; the stamens are adnate to the corolla tube. *Horse-sugar or sweet-leaf.*
Synadenium, Boiss.	Euphor.	1862.	*Syn aden*; the glands of the involucre are united in a cup.—N. *African Milk-bush.*
Synantherias, Schott. §	Araceæ.	1858.	*syn*, united, *antheros*, anther.
Syngonium, Schott.	Araceæ.	1829.	*syn*, united, *gonion*, angle.
Syzygium, Gärtn.	Myrt.	1788.	from *syzygos*, united; the petals come off in a body like a *calyptra.*—Z.
Tabernæmontana, (Plum.) L. ‖	Apocyn.	1737.	in honour of James Theodore Tabernæmontanus, a physician to the Elector Palatine died in 1590.—N.
Tacca, Forst.†	Tacca.	1776.	the Malay name.—N.
Tagetes, L.	Compo.	1737.	Tagus, one of the Etruscan deities.—N. African *or French Marigold.*
Talauma, Juss.	Magnol.	1789.	derivation obscure.
Talinum, Adans.	Portulac.	1763.	vernacular name given by Negros in Senegal.

* Swietenia, L. in Durand and Engler.-Prantl.
‡ Symplocos, L. in Cooke, Durand and Engler.-Prantl.
§ Excluded by Cooke.
‖ Cooke gives it as a synonym of *Ervamia.*

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Tamarindus, (Tourn.) L.	Leg. Cæs.	1735	Arabic *tamr*; the date of India.—N. *Tamarind-tree.*
Tamarix, L.	Tamari.	1735	from Tamaris, a river in Pyrenees, where it abounds (D); the old name used by Pliny.—N. *Tamarisk.*
Tapinocarpus, Dalz.	Araceæ.	1844	*tapeinos*, low, *karpos*, fruit.
Taraxacum, L. *	Compo.	1735	*tarasso*, to alter; a medicinal name.—N.
Tarenna, Gärtn.	Rubia.	1788	from its Cinghalese name.
Taverniera, DC.	Leg. Papil.	1825	after J. B. Tavernier, 1605-1689, a traveller in the Levant.—N. *Indian money-wort.*
Tecoma, Juss.	Bignon.	1789	from its Mexican name.—N.
Tecomaria, Spach ‡	Bignon.	1840	derived from *Tecoma.*
Tecomella, Seem.	Bignon.	1862	dim. of *Tecoma.*
Tectona, L. f.	Verben.	1781	from *tekka*, its native name in Malabar.—N. *Indian teak-tree.*
Telanthera, R. Br.	Amarant.	1818	from *tela*, a web, and *anthera.*
Tephrosia, Pers.	Leg. Papil.	1807	from *tephoros*, ash-coloured; the leaves are Ash-coloured.—N.
Teramnus, P. Br. §	Leg. Papil.	1756	*teramnos*, soft; the pods and leaves are referred to.—N.
Terminalia, L. †	Combret.	1767	the leaves are *terminal* in position; from *terminus* end.—N. *Malabar Almond-tree and Myrobalan-tree.*
Terniola, Tul.	Podostemon.	1852.	
Tetragonia, L.	Ficoid.	1735	alluding to the four-angled fruit.—N.
Tetrameles, R. Br.	Datis.	1826	from *tetra*, four and *melos*, limb; the perianth has four divisions.
Tetranthera, Jacq.	Laura.	1797	the stamens are twelve to twenty in the Bombay species.
Tetrapogon, Desf.	Gram.	1799	in allusion to the four awns to the spikelets.—N.
Tetrastigma, Planch.	Ampel.		the stigma is four lobed in *T. lanceolarium*, syn. *Vitis lanceolaria.*
Thalictrum, (Tourn.) L.	Ranun.	1737	from *thalo* to grow green, because of the bright green colour of the young sprouts; a name used by Dioscorides.—N. *Rue Anemone or Meadow-rue.*
Thelepogon, Roth.	Gram.	1817	*thele*, a teat, and *pogon*, a beard.
Themeda, Forsk.	Gram.	1775	from the Arabic name *Thaemed.*—Z.
Theobroma, L.	Sterculi.	1737	*theos broma*; fit to be the food of God.—N. *cocoa.*

* Taraxacum, Hall, 1742, in Durand and Engler-Prantl.

‡ Tecomaria, *Fenzl* in Engler-Prantl. and *Bur.* in Durand.

§ Teramnus, Sw. 1788, in Cooke. Engler-Prantl and *Bur.* in Durand.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Theriophonum, Bl.	.. Araceæ.	1835..	
Thespesia, Soland-ex. Corr. † *	Malva.	1807..	from *thespesios,* divine ; planted in India near temples.—N. *Indian Tulip-tree.*
Thevetia, L.	.. Apocyn.	1737..	after Andr. Thevet, 1502-1590, a French monk, who travelled in Brazil and Guiana.—N.
Thlaspi, (Tourn.) L.	.. Crucifer.	1737..	*thlas* to bruise ; its seeds being bruised as a condiment.—N. *Besom-weed.*
Thrinax, L. f.	.. Palm.	1788..	meaning a fan.—N. *Broom Palm and Royal Palm etto-palm.*
Thuja, L.	.. Conifer.	1737..	from *Thuga,* the old Greek name.
Thunbergia, Retz. ‡	Acanth.	1776..	in honour of C. P. Thunberg, 1743-1822, Professor at Upsela.—N.
Thunia, Rchb. f.	.. Orchid.	1852..	after Count Thun-Tetschen, who had an important collection of orchids.—B.
Thuya, L.	.. Conifer.	1735..	from *thuga* the old Greek name used by Theophratus.—N. *American Arbor-vitæ.*
Thymus, (Tourn.) L.	.. Labiat.	1735..	the old Greek name used by Theophrastus.—N.
Thyrsostachys, Gamble	Gram.	..	with a bunch like inflorescence.
Thysanolæna, Nees †	Gram.	1835..	*thysanotos,* fringed ?
Tiaridium, Lehm.	.. Boragin.	1818..	*tiara,* a Persian diadem.
Tiliacora, Colebr.	.. Menisperm.	1822..	from *tilia-kora,* the Bengalese name of the plant.—N.
Tillæa, § (Mich.) L.	.. Crasul.	1735..	after M. A. Tilli, 1653-1740, an Italian botanist.—N.
Tinnea, Kotschy. and Peyr.	Labiat.	1867..	
Tinospora, Miers. †	.. Menisperm.	1851..	from *tino,* to extend, and *spore,* a seed ; in allusion to the extended shape of the seeds.
Tithonia, Desf.	.. Compo.	1789..	Tithonus, a fourite of Aurora ; a mythological name.—N.
Toddalia, Juss.	.. Ruta.	1789..	a Malbar name.—N.
Torenia, L. †	.. Scroph.	1751..	in honour of Olef Toren, a Swedish clergyman, died in 1753—N.
Tournefortia, L.	.. Boragin.	1735..	in honour of Joseph Pitton de Tournefort, 1656-1708, a botanist.—N.
Toxocarpus, W. & A.	Asclep.	1834..	from *toxos,* a bow, and *karpos,* a fruit ; the follicles are curved.

* Thespesiea, Corr. in Durand and Engler-Prantl.
‡ Thunbergia L. f. in Cooke, Engler-Prantl. and Durand
Doubtful whether found at all in the Bombay Presidency.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Trachycarpus, Wendl.	Palm.	1861..	the fruit is rough.—N.
Trachys, Pers.	.. Gram.	1805..	*trachys*, rough; the spike is remarkably rough.
Tradescantia (Rupp.). L.	Commel.	1735..	after John Tradescant gardener to Charles I. died in 1638—N.
Tragia*, (Plum.) L.	.. Euphor.	1737..	after Jerome Bock-generally called Tragus the Greek for Bock (Buck), a German botanist.—N.
Tragopogon (Tourn.)	L. Compo.	1735..	Goat's beard; alluding to the long silky beard of the seeds.—N. *Shepherd's-clock and Salsify.*
Tragus, Hall.	.. Gram.	1768..	from *tragos*, a goat.
Trapa, L. †	.. Onagra.	1737..	from *calcitrapa*, a spiny implement used to impede the progress of cavalry in ancient time.—N. *Water-chestnut or Shingada.*
Trema, Lour.	.. Urti.	1790..	*trems*, to tremble.
Trevesia, Vis.	.. Aralia.	1840..	after the family of Treves de Boufigli at Padua, patrons of botany.—N.
Trewia, L.	.. Euphor.	1737..	after C. J. Trew, 1695-1769, a botanist of Nuremberg.—N.
Trianthema, Sauv.‡	.. Ficoid.	1751..	*Treis anthos*; the flowers are in threes.—N.
Trias, Lindl.	.. Orchid.	1829..	*treis* three; the floral envelope, are alluded to.—N.
Tribulus, (Tourn.) L.	Zygophyll.	1735..	*treis bolos*, alluding to the projections to each carpel.—N. *Caltrops.*
Trichaurus, Arn.	.. Tamari.	1834..	*thrix*, the hair.
Trichelostylis, Lestib.	.. Cyper.	1819..	*thrix*, the hair, and *stylos*.
Trichodesma, R. Br.	.. Borag.	1810..	from *trichos* hair, and *desmos*, a bond; the filaments and connectives are hairy.
Tricholæna, Schrad.†	Gram.	1824..	from *trichos*, and læna, mantle; referring to the silky hairs on the spiklets.
Tricholepis, DC.	.. Compo.	1833..	from *trichos*, hair and *lepis*, a scale; alluding to the L—seriate aristate acuminate involucral bracts.
Trichosanthes, L.†	.. Cucurbit.	1737..	*hairy flowers*; the corolla is fimbriate.—N. *Snake-gourd.*
Tridax, L.	.. Compo.	1737..	*treis akis*; the ray florets have three points.—N.
Trigonella, L.†	.. Leg. Papil.	1737..	*treis gonu*, the standard and wings together present a triangular appearance.—N.

* Cooke has omitted the author's name against this genus.

‡ Trianthema, L. 1753 in Cooke, Engler-Prantl. and Durand.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Trigonostemon, Bl.	.. Euphor.	1825..	so called from the *triangular stamens*; Cooke does not describe the stamens as such.
Triphasia, Lour.†	.. Ruta.	1790..	*triphasios*, tripple; see the sepals and petals.—N.
Tripogon, Roth.	.. Gram.	1821..	from *treis* and *pogon*, alluding to the three bristles of the lower valves.
Tristachya, Nees.	.. Gram.	1829..	in allusion to the spikelets being in clusters of three at the tips of the branchlets of a raceme.
Tristellateia, Thouars..	Malpigh.	1806..	
Triticum, L.	.. Gram.	1735..	the old Latin name for wheat, and probably from *tritus*, ground.—N. *Wheat.*
Triumfetta, (Plum.) L.	Til.	1737..	after Giov. Batt. Trionfetti. 1658-1708, an Italian botanist,—N.
Tropæolum, L.	.. Geran.	1737..	*tropaion*, a trophy; the leaves are of the form of a buckler, and the flowers of a helmet.—N. *Indian Cressor Yellow Larkspur.*
Tubiflora,* Gmel.	.. Acanth.	1791..	*tubes*, tube, *flora*, flower.
Turnera, (Plum.) L.	.. Turnera.	1737..	after William Turner, a herbalist, died in 1568.—N.
Turpinia, Vent.†	.. Sapind.	1803..	after P. Turpin, a French botanical artist, died in 1840.—N.
Turræa, L.†	.. Melia.	1771..	after George Turra, 1607-1688, Professor of Botany at Padua.—N.
Tydæa, Decne.	.. Gesner.	1848..	after Tydeus, a son of OEneus, King of Calydon.—N.
Tylophora, R. Br.†	.. Asclep.	1809..	from *tylos*, a swelling, and *phoreo*, to bear; alluding to the ventricose pollen-masses (D) probably alludes to the coronal lobes.—N.
Typha, L.†	.. Typha.	1735..	from *typhos*, a marsh; a habitat name (D), the old Greek name used by Theophrastus.—N. *Bulrush.*
Typhonium, Schott.	.. Araceæ.	1829..	from typhon, a mythological giant.—N.
Ulmus, (Tourn.) L.	.. Urti.	1735..	the old Latin name used by Virgil.—N.
Uniola, L.	.. Gram.	1737..	from *unus*, one; the glumes are united.—N. *Spike Grass.*

* This is an adjective and not a substantive. See the note on this point in Cooke, Bombay Flora, II, 344.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Unona, L. f.	.. Anona.	1781..	from *uno*, to unite; with reference to the stamens and carpels appearing united (D); probably a veriation of Anona.—N.
Urania, Schreb.	.. Scit.	1789..	from *ouranos*, heaven.
Uraria, Desv.	.. Leg. Papil.	1813..	*oura*, a tail; alluding to the inflorescence.—C.
Urena, (Dill.) L.	.. Malva.	1735..	meaning stinging; the fruit is covered with glochidiate spines.
Urginea, Steinh.	.. Lil.	1834..	after the name of an Arab tribe in Algeria, Ben Urgin.—N.
Urochloa, Beauv.*	.. Gram.	1812..	from *ura* and *chloa*; tailed grass.
Uropetalum, Burch.‡	.. Lil.	1822..	having tailed petals.
Urostigma, Gaspar.	.. Urti.	1844..	from *ura* and *stigma*; the stigma is appendiculate.
Urtica, (Tourn.) L.	.. Urti.	1735..	from *uro*, to burn; in allusion to the stinging hairs.—N. *Stinging Nettle.*
Utricularia, L.	.. Lentibul.	1735..	with reference to the *utriculus*, or bladders on the plants.—N. *Bladderwort.*
Uvaria, L.	.. Anona.	1747..	from *uva*, a grape bunch; the resemblance lies in the fruit clusters of the two plants.—N.
Vagaria, Herb.	.. Amaryll.	1837..	from *vago*, to wander.
Vahlia, Thunb.	.. Saxifrag.	1782..	commemorative.
Vallaris, Burm. f.†§	.. Apocyn.	1768..	probably from *vallo*, to enclose; it being used for fences in Java.—N.
Vallisneria, (Mich.) L.†	Hydrocharit.	1737.	after Antonio Vallisneri, 1661-1730, an Italian botanist of Padua.—N. *Eelgrass or Tapegrass.*
Vanda, Jones.†‖	.. Orchid.	1795..	from its Indian name.—N.
Vandellia, L.	.. Scroph.	1767..	after Dominico Vandelli, Professor of botany at Lisbon.—N.
Vangueria, Juss.	.. Rubia.	1789..	*voa-vanguer*, its name in Madagascar.—N.
Vanilla, (Plum.) Mill.	Orchid.¶	1752..	Spanish *vainilla*, a sheath of knife; the pod suggests the anology.
Vateria, L.†	.. Diptero.	1737..	after Vater, a German.
Vatica, L.	.. Diptero.	1771..	from *vates*, divine; the shrub is used in China in religious ceremony.—Z.

* Uocrhloa, Kth. in Durand and Engler-Prantl.

‡ Uropetalum, Ker. in Engler-Prantl and Durand, Index Kewensis adopts Uropetalon, KerGawl, 1816.

§ Vallaris, Burm. in Cooke, Engler.-Prantl. and Durand.

‖ Vanda, R. Br. 1820 in Cooke, Engler.-Prantl. and Durand.

¶ Vanilla, Sw. 1799 in Engler Prantl. and Durand.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Ventilago, Gärtn.	Rham.	1788	from *ventus*, wind, and *ago*, to drive; the winged fruits are wind driven (D); *ventilo*, to be exposed to the wind.—N.
Verbena, L.	Verben.	1737	said to be from the celtic name *ferfaen* (D); the old Latin name used by Virgil.—N.
Verbesina, L.	Compo.	1735	altered from *Verbena*.—N.
Vernonia, Schreb.	Compo.	1791	in honour of William Vernon, a botanical traveller in North America.—N.
Veronica, L.†	Scroph.	1735	probably from *hiera eicon*, sacred image. *Angel's-eyes or Speedwell.*
Viburnum, L.	Caprifol.	1735	the Latin name of the Wayfaring-tree.—C.
Vicia, (Tourn.) L.	Leg. Papil.	1735	the old Latin name.—N. *Broad Bean.*
Vicoa, Cass.	Compo.	1829	in honour of G. B. Vico, an Italian scientific author of the end of the seventeenth century.—C.
Victoria, Lindl.	Nymph.	1837	after Her Majesty Queen Victoria.—N. *Victoria Lily.*
Vigna, Savi.†	Leg. Papil.	1826	after Dominic Vigni, author of a commentary on Theophastus. 1625.—N. *Cow-pea.*
Villarsia, Vent.	Gentia.	1803	after Dominique Villars, 1745-1814, Professor at Grenoble.—N. *Water-lily.*
Villebrunea,* Gaud.	Urti.	1844-66	Commemorative.
Vinca, L.	Apocyn.	1735	from *vinculum*, a band, because of the flexibility of the branches (D.); the old Latin name used by Pliny.—N. *Band-plant or Periwinkle.*
Viola, (Tourn.) L.†	Viola.	1735	the old Latin name used by Virgil.—N.
Viscaria, Riv. ex Rupp. ‡	Caryphyll.	1745	included under *Lychnis*.
Viscum, (Tourn.) L.	Loranth.	1737	the old Latin name used by Virgil.—N. *Mistletoe.*
Vitex, (Tourn.) L.†	Verben.	1735	from *vieo*, to bind; in allusion to the flexibility of the branches (D.); the old Latin name used by Pliny.—N. *Agnus-castus.*
Vitis, (Tourn.) L.†	Ampel.	1735	from Celtic *gwid*, the best of trees (D.); the old Latin name used by Virgil.—N. *Grape Vine.*
Vittadinia, A. Rich.	Compo.	1832	after Dr. C. Vittadini, an Austrian, who wrote on Fungi, 1826-1842.—B. After Dr. Carlo Vittadini; a physician and botanist in Milan, died in 1865.—Z.

* Doubtfully indigenous. ‡ Viscaria, Rœhl. in Durand and Engler-Prantl.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Vogelia, Lam.	Plumb.	1792	after Herr Vogel, a German botanist.—N.
Volkameria, L.	Verben.	1735	Commemorative.
Volutarella, Cass.	Compo.	1826	from *volutus*, rolled.
Wagatea, Dalz.†	Leg. Cæs.	1851	adapted from the vernacular name *Wagati*.
Wahlenbergia Schrad.	Campanul.	1814	after a German botanist George Wahlenberg of Upsala, 1780-1851.—N. *Australian Harebell.*
Wallichia, Roxb.	Palm.	1819	after Dr. Nathanael Wallich, a Danish botanist, 1786-1854; he worked on Indian plants and was superintendent of the Botanic Gardens at Calcutta.
Wallrothia, Roth.	Verben.	1821	Commemorative.
Walsura, Roxb.	Melia.	1814	from Telangu name.—N.
Waltheria, L.	Stercul.	1737	after Aug. Fried. Walther, 1688-1746, Professor at Leipzig.—N.
Washingtonia, Wendl.	Palm.	1879	after George Washington, the Great American patriot.—N.
Webera, Schreb.	Rubia.	1791	after George Henry Weber, 1752-1828, Professor at Kiel.—N.
Wedelia, Jacq.†	Compo.	1760	named after a German botanist, George Wolfgang Wedel, 1645-1721, Professor of Botany at Jena.—N.
Wendlandia, Bartl.	Rubia.	1830	after Henry Ludovicus Wendland, a botanist of Hanover, 1755-1828.—N.
Whitlavia, Harv.*	Hydrophyll.	1846	included under *Phacelia*.
Wigandia, H. B. K.	Hydrophyll.	1818	after John Wigand, 1523-1587, a Bishop of Pomerania.—N.
Wisneria, M. Micheli.	Alisma.	1881	Commemorative.
Wistaria, Nutt.	Leg. Papil.	1818	in honour of Casper Wistar, 1761-1818, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania.—N. *Kidney-bean-tree.*
Wisteria, Nutt.	Leg. Papil.	1818	wrong spelling of Wistaria.
Withania, Paug.	Solan.	1824	supposed to be in honour of H. Witham, a British geologist in the nineteenth century —C.
Wolffia, Horkel.	Lemna.	1839	in honour of J. F. Wolfe; a writer on Lemna.—C.
Wollastonia, DC.	Compo.	1834	in honour of Dr. Wollaston, a natural philosopher.—D.
Woodfordia, Salisb.	† Lythr.	1806	after J. Woodford, who wrote about plants around Edinburgh in 1824.—N.

* Whitlavia, *Gray*, in Engler-Prantl. *Hook.* in Durand.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Woodrowia, Stapf.	Gram.	1896.	after G. Marshal Woodrow, Professor of Botany at the College of Science, Poona, India.
Wrightia, R. Br.	Apocyn.	1809.	after Dr. W. Wright, a Scotch botanist. *Pala Indigo-plant.*
Xanthium, (Tourn.) L.	Compo.	1735.	from *xanthos*, yellow; the infusion yields an yellow dye.—D. The old Greek name used by Dioscorides.—N.
Xanthochymus, Roxb.	Guttifer.	1798.	named in allusion to the yellow latex of the fruit.
Xanthosoma, Schott.	Aracee.	1832.	*xanthos soma*; alluding to the large, lobed, depressed, yellow stigma.—N.
Xanthoxylon, Spreng.	Ruta.	1818.	meaning yellow wood. *Chinese-pepper.*
Xeranthemum, (Tourn.) L.	Compo.	1735.	from *xeros*, dry, and *anthemon*, a blossom; the flowers retain their form and colour for years. —N. *Immortal-flowers.*
Ximenia, (Plum.) L.	Olacin.	1737.	after Francis Ximenes, a Spanish monk who wrote on Mexican plants in 1615.—N. *Mountain-plum.*
Xylia, Benth.	Leg. Mimo.	1842.	
Xyris, (Gronov.) L.	Xyrid.	1737.	from *xyros*, acute; the allusion is to the leaf tips (D.); the old Greek name used by Dioscorides.—N.
Yucca, (Dill.) L.	Lil.		a native name.—*Adam's-needle.*
Zamioculcas, Schott.	Aracee.	1856.	resembling *Zamia* and *Culcasia*.—N.
Zannichellia, (Mich.) L.	Naiad.	1735.	after John Jerome Zannichelli, 1662-1729, a Venetian botanist. —N. *Horned Pondweed.*
Zanonia, L.	Cucurbit.	1737.	after Giac. Zanoni, 1615-1682, a Professor at Bologna.—Z.
Zanthoxylum, L.	Ruta.	1737.	*xanthos xylon*; the yellow colour is in the roots.—N. *Chinese-pepper.*
Zapania, Lam.*	Verben.	1791.	after Paul Ant. Zappa of the Botanic Garden at Pavia.—Z.
Zea, L.	Gram.	1737.	*Zea* or *Zeia*, the old Greek name for a cereal used by Homer.—N. *Maize or Indian-corn.*

* Zapania, Scop. in Durand and Engler-Prantl.

Genus and Author.	Natural Order.	Date.	Derivation and Common Name.
Zebrina, Schnitzl.	.. Commel.	1849..	the leaves are striped in a *zebra-like* manner.—N.
Zehneria, Endl.	.. Cucurbit.	1833..	after Joseph Zehner, a botanical artist of Vienna.
Zephyranthes, Herb..	Amaryll.	1821..	*zephyros*, the west wind, and *anthos*, a flower: a fanciful name.—N. *West-wind Lily.*
Zerumbet, Wendl.	.. Scitamin.	1798..	a vernacular name.
Zeuxine, Lindl.	.. Orchid.	1826..	*zeuxis*, a joining; the petals cohere with the upper sepal.—N.
Zingiber, Adans †	.. Scitamin.	1763..	from *Zingiberis*, used by Dioscorides: from Sanskrit.—N. *Ginger.*
Zinnia, L.	.. Compo.	1759..	after John Godfrey Zinn, 1727-1759, Professor of Botany at Gottingen.—N.
Zizyphus, (Tourn.) † *	L. Rham.	1735..	*Zizouf* is the Arabic name of Z. Lotus.—N. *Jujube-tree.*
Zornia, Gmel.	.. Leg. Papil.	1791..	after John Zorn, 1739-1799, a botanist of Bavaria.—N.
Zosimia, Biel. ‡	... Umbel.	1819..	*Zosimos*, vital.
Zostera, L.	.. Naiad.	1747..	from *zoster*, a belt: the leaves are alluded to.—N.
Zoysia, Willd.	.. Gram.	1801..	after Karl von Zoys, a German botanist.—Z.
Zygophyllum, L.	.. Zygophyll.	1735..	from *zygon*, and *phyllon*; alluding to the pairs of leaflets.—N. *Bean-caper.*

Generic Names arranged according to Derivations.

The generic names of plants may be classified according to their derivations into the three major heads of descriptive names, commemorative names and common plant names modified into generic ones. Under the first head are included those describing the plant's form or properties as well as those giving the plant's habitat or geography. Under the second head are given personal names as well as mythological ones. Under the third head are brought together classical as well as vernacular names of plants. This grouping of names according to derivations is, of course, artificial, but it brings together often times names that are formed alike and sound alike, and supplies fresh associations to aid memory. Apart from this fact, it puts before us clearly in what directions botanists' predilections lie in the matter of forming generic names. One may also judge better the comparative merits and defects of the different types of names. But the main object in giving these lists that follow is to assist the local botanists. For this purpose it was found necessary to affix the name of the order. The lists are not exhaustive. On the other hand some names occur under more than one sub-head.

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* Zizyphus, Juss. in Cooke, Engler-Prantl. and Durand.

‡ Zosimia, Hoffm. in Cooke and Durand; Zosima, Hoffm. 1814 in Index Kewensis.

The following is the outline of the classification that follows :—

DESCRIPTIVE NAMES.

I.—Names bearing direct Morphological Descriptions.

A.—Names with vague descriptions.
B.—Names with precise descriptions.

(*a*) Names after the plant as a whole.
(*b*) Names describing the parts of the plant.

1—18. Names after the root, the stem and so on.

II.—Names bearing description by comparisons.

A.—Names based on botanical comparisons.
B.—Names based on zoological comparisons.
C.—Names based on a comparison with inanimate objects.

III.—Names describing Properties and Uses.

IV.—Habitat Names.

V.—Names connected with Geography.

VI.—Miscellaneous Groups of Descriptive Names.

A.—Names indicating beauty or sweetness.
B.—Names describing colours.
C.—Names involving numbers.
D.—Names involving time.
E.—Names that are depreciative.
F.—Names bearing incorrect descriptions.

COMMEMORATIVE NAMES.

I.—Commemorative Names derived from History.

II.—Commemorative Names derived from Mythology.

GENERIC NAMES DERIVED FROM THE COMMON NAMES OF PLANTS.

I.—Names taken from the Greek or Latin Plant Names.

II.—Names taken from Arabic or Persian.

III.—Names derived from the Indian Languages.

IV.—Names of a Vernacular Origin other than Arabic or Indian.

APPENDIX.

Names with a doubtful or obscure meaning.

DESCRIPTIVE NAMES.

I. Names bearing Direct Morphological Descriptions.

A.—Names with vague descriptions.

Abronia, Nyct.
Abrus, Leg. P.
Acacia, Leg. M.
Acalypha, Euphor.
Acampe, Orchid.
Actephila, Euphor.
Acrocephalus, Labiat.
Adenochlæna, Euphor.
Adina, Rubia.
Ætheilema, Acanth.
Ageratum, Compo.
Ailanthus, Simarub.
Aizoon, Ficioid
Aleurites, Euphor.
Allium, Lilia.
Amarantus, Amarant.
Anacardium, Anacar.
Aniseia, Convol.
Anogeissus, Combret.
Asperula, Rub.
Celosia, Amarant.
Chasalia, Rubia.
Chloris, Gram.
Chrozophora, Euphor.
Cleome, Capparid.
Conocephalus, Urtic.
Conyza, Compo.
Cuphea, Lythr.
Cyclamen, Primul.
Cyclea, Meni.*
Daucus, Umbell.
Dichoris, Commel.
Diplachne, Gram.
Dyschoriste, Acanth.
Eclipta, Compo.
Elionurus, Gram.
Elytrophorus, Gram.
Eucalyptus, Myrt.
Euchlæna, Gram.
Eulophia, Orchid.
Eurya, Rosa.
Eurycles, Amaryll.
Flagellaria, Flag.
Gasteria, Lil.
Gnaphalium, Compo.
Grona, Leg. P.
Grumilea, Rubia.
Helicteris, Stercul.
Hemicyclea, Euphor.†
Homonoia, Euphor.
Hypœstes, Acanth.
Hypolytrum, Cyper.
Hypoxis, Amaryll.
Hyptis, Labiat.
Impatiens, Geran.
Lepidium, Crucifer.
Mezoneurum, Leg. C.
Micropera, Orch.
Monechma, Acanth.
Oligomeris, Resed.
Operculina, Convol.
Oplismanus, Gram.
Orophea, Anon.
Orthosiphon, Labiat.
Oxalis, Geran.
Pandorea, Bignon.
Pappophorum, Gram.
Perotis, Gram.
Petalidium, Acanth.
Phoberos, Bix.
Pholidota, Orchid.
Pimpinella, Umbel.
Pogonia, Orchid.
Psoralea, Leg. P.
Scolopia, Bix.
Streblus, Urtica.
Syzygium, Myrt.
Trachys, Gram.
Tylophora, Aselep.
Vinca, Apocyn.
Volutarella, Compo.
Zeuxine, Orch.

B.—Names with precise descriptions.

a. Names after the Plant as a Whole.

Biophytum, Geran.
Chlorophytum, Lil.
Limnophyton, Alis.
Symphytum, Borag.

b. Names describing the Parts of the Plant.

1. *Names after the root.*

Acanthorhiza, Palm.
Hygrorhiza, Gram.
Ophiorhiza, Rubia.
Pachyrhizus, Leg. P.
Rhizophora, Rhizo.

2. *Names after the wood.*

Chloroxylon, Melia.
Citharexylum, Verb.
Claoxylon, Euphor.
Dysoxylon, Melia.
Erythroxylon, Lin.
Hæmatoxylon, Leg. M.
Haloxylon, Cheno.
Myroxylon, Leg. P.
Ophioxylon, Apo.
Oroxylum, Big.
Sideroxylon, Sapot.
Xanthoxylon, Ruta.

3. *Names after the stem or branches.*

Ancistrocladus, Diptero.
Eriocaulon, Erioc.
Goniocaulon, Compo.
Osyris, Santal.
Rhamnus, Rham.

* Relates to the corolla.

† Relates to the stigma.

4. *Names after the leaf.*

Allophylus, Sapind.
Bryophyllum, Crass.
Bulbophyllum, Orch.
Calophyllum, Gutti.
Ceratophyllum, Cer.
Cyanophyllum, Melasto.
Dysophylla, Lab.
Graptophyllum, Acan.
Phyllanthus, Euphor.
Phyllarthron, Bignon.
Phyllocactus, Cact.
Stenophyllus, Cyper.
Zygophyllum, Zygo.

5. *Names after the inflorescence.*

Agrostistachys, Euphor.
Coleospadix, Palm.
Dichrostachys, Leg. M.
Gymnostachium, Acanth.
Microstachys, Euphor.
Phacelia, Hydrophyll.
Psilostachys, Amar.
Pycnostachys, Lab.
Stachyphrynium, Scit.
Stachytarpheta, Verb.
Thyrostachys, Gram.
Tristachya, Gram.

6. *Names after the flower.*

Æschynanthus, Gen.
Aggeianthus, Orchid.
Anthemis, Compo.
Anthocephalus, Rubia.
Anthurium, Ara.
Calanthe, Orch.
Campylanthus, Scroph.
Cheiranthus, Cruc.
Cleistanthus, Euphor.
Clianthus, Leg. P.
Cryptanthus, Bromel.
Cyrtanthus, Amaryll.
Desmanthus, Leg. M.
Dianthus, Caryo.
Eranthemum, Acanth.
Erianthus, Gram.
Galanthus, Amaryll.
Hæmanthus, Amaryll.
Haplanthus, Acanth.
Helianthus, Compo.
Lasianthus, Rubia.
Limnanthemum, Gent.
Mesmbryanthemum, Fic.
Micranthus, Acanth.
Nyctanthes, Olea.
Osmanthus, Olea.
Pardanthus, Irid.
Pedilanthus, Euphor.
Phyllanthus, Euphor.
Plectranthus, Lab.
Polyanthes, Amaryll.
Rhodanthe, Compo.
Sarcanthus, Orchid.
Schizanthus, Solan.
Sphæranthus, Compo.
Spilanthes, Compo.
Spiranthes, Orchid.
Strobilanthes, Acanth.
Strophanthus, Apocyn.
Telanthera, Amarant.
Trichosanthes, Cucur.
Tubiflora, Acanth.
Zephyranthus, Amaryll.
Zeranthemum, Compo.

6. *Names after the thalamus.*

Goniothalamus, Anon.

7. *Names after the calyx.*

Calycopteris, Combr.
Calysaccion, Gutti.
Dimorphocalyx, Euphor.

8. *Names after the petals.*

Bursinopetalum, Corn.
Cirrhopetalum, Orchid.
Holoptelea, Urti.
Lophopetalum, Celas.
Saccopetalum, Anon.

9. *Names after the spur.*

Centranthera, Scroph.
Centratherum, Compo.
Dicentra, Fumar.
Diplocentrum, Orchid.
Plectronia, Rubia.

10. *Names after the stamens.*

Andrographis, Acanth.
Aphelandra, Acanth.
Calliandra, Leg. M.
Callistemon, Myrt.
Crossandra, Acanth.
Cyphomandra, Solan.
Dolichandrone, Bignon.
Gomphandra, Olac.
Gynandropsis, Cappar.
Lagenandrea, Convol.
Meriandra, Lab.
Nectandra, Laur.
Podostemon, Podo
Pogostemon, Lab.
Stemodia, Scroph.

11. *Names after the filaments.*

Aglaonema, Arac.
Anisonema, Euphor.
Artanema, Scroph.
Gymnema, Asclep.
Homalomena, Arac.
Nemedra, Melia.
Spironema, Commel.

12. *Names after the anthers.*

Adenanthera, Leg. M.
Alternanthera, Amarant.
Cardanthera, Acanth.
Centranthera, Scroph.
Centratherum, Compo.
Cyrtanthera, Acanth.
Dianthera, Acanth.
Hymenantherum, Compo.
Oxytenanthera, Gram.
Platanthera, Orch.
Pogonatherum, Gram.
Renanthera, Orch.
Telanthera, Amarant.

13. *Names after the gynœcium.*

Gynandropsis, Capparid.
Gynerium, Gram.
Gynocardia, Bix.
Gynura, Compo.
Mitragyne, Rubia.
Myrogyne, Compo.
Sphenogyne, Compo.
Staurogyne, Acanth.
Stephegyne, Rubia.

14. *Names after the style.*

Astylis, Euphor.
Bulbostylis, Cyper.
Cheirostylis, Orchid.
Fimbristylis, Cyper.
Microstylis, Orchid.
Peristylus, Orchid.
Piptostylis, Ruta.
Pleurostylia, Celas.
Rhychostylis, Orchid.
Sclerostylis, Ruta.
Stylosanthes, Leg. P.

15. *Names after the stigma.*

Cephalostigma, Campa.
Cosmostigma, Asclep.
Mastostigma, Asclep.
Sarcostigma, Olac.
Stigmaphyllon, Malp.
Streptostigma, Sapind.
Urostigma, Urti.

16. *Names after the fruit.*

Alysicarpus, Leg. P.
Argyrolobium, Leg. P.
Artocarpus, Urt.
Callicarpa, Verb.
Caryopteris, Verb.
Chiococca, Rub.
Chrysalidocarpus, Palm.
Coccoloba, Polygon.
Corallocarpus, Cucur.
Cryptocarya, Laur.
Didymocarpus, Gent.
Dipterocarpus, Diptero.
Erinocarpus, Tilia.
Glycicarpus, Anacard.
Gyrocarpus, Combr.
Halopyrum, Gram.
Hydnocarpus, Bix.
Lonchocarpus, Leg. P.
Madacarpus, Compo.
Microcoeca, Euphor.
Myxopyrum, Olea.
Ochrocarpus, Gutti.
Paracaryum, Borag.
Polycarpæa, Caryo.
Polycarpon, Caryo.
Psophocarpus, Leg. P.
Pterocarpus, Leg. P.
Pteropyrum, Polygon.
Rhamphicarpa, Scroph.
Schizolobium, Leg. C.
Sclerocarpus, Compo.
Scleropyron, Santl.
Semecarpus, Gesner.
Solenocarpus, Anacard.
Spatholobus, Leg. P.
Sphærocarya, Olac.
Streptocarpus, Gesner.
Toxocarpus, Ascelp.
Trachycarpus, Palm.

17. *Names after the seed.*

Baliospermum, Euphor.
Cardiospermum, Sapind.
Cochlospermum, Bix.
Cyanospermum, Leg. P.
Cyrtosperma, Arac.
Dichaespermum, Commel.
Dicœlospermum, Cucur.
Dictiosperma, Palm.
Gymnosporia, Celas.
Lophospermum, Scroph.
Pittosporum, Pitto.
Plecospermum, Urti.
Pterospermum, Ster.
Ptychosperma, Palm.
Rhynchospora, Cypér.
Speracoce, Rubia.
Sporobolus, Gram.
Stereospermum, Bignon.
Tinospora, Meni.

18. *Names after minor morphological members.*

Pteron, a wing.

Aspidiopteris, Malpig.
Calycopteris, Combret.
Caryopteris, Verben.
Dicliptera, Acanth.
Dipterocarpus, Dipter.
Dipterygium, Cappar.
Elytrophorum, Gram.
Helipterum, Compo.
Heptapleurum, Aral.
Pterocarpus, Leg. P.
Pteropyrum, Polygon.
Pterospermum, Stercul.

Stemma, a crown.

Agrostemma, Caryo.
Argostemma, Rubia.
Callistemma, Dipsa.
Elatostema, Urti.
Enicostemma, Gent.
Heterostemma, Asclep.
Holostemma, Asclep.
Sarcostemma, Asclep.

Aden, a gland.

Adenanthera, Leg. M.
Adenochlæna, Euphor.
Adenoon, Compo.
Adenophora, Campan.
Adenostemma, Compo.
Leptadenia, Asclep.
Ochradenus, Reseda.
Stemmadenia, Apocyn.
Synadenium, Euphor.

Pogon, a beard.

Enneapogon, Gram.
Lasiopogon, Compo.
Pogonatherum, Gram.
Pogonia, Orch.
Pogostemon, Lab.

Glossa, a tongue.

Erioglossa, Sapind.
Glossocardia, Compo.
Glossogyne, Compo.
Salpiglossis, Solan.

Coma, a tuft of hairs.

Brachycome, Compo.
Dicoma, Compo.

II. Names bearing Description by Comparisons.

A.—Names based on botanical comparisons.*

Acanthodium, Acanth.
Actinodaphne, Laur.
Alocasia, Arac.
Alseodaphne, Laur.
Ampelocissus, Ampel.
Anaphalis, Compo.
Archontophœnix, Palm.
Ariopsis, Arac.
Arisæma, Arac.
Arundinella, Gram.
Asparagopsis, Lil.
Bryonopsis, Cucur.
Cassytha, Laur.
Castanospermum, Leg. P.
Cedrela, Melia.
Cistanche, Oroban.
Citrullus, Cucur.
Crocosmia, Irid.
Cucurbita, Cucur.
Cyminosma, Ruta.
Filicium, Sapind.
Ionidium, Viol.
Ipomœa, Convol.
Juncellus, Cyper.
Linaria, Scroph.
Lotononis, Leg. P.
Melanthesiopsis, Euphor.
Melia, Melia.
Mniopsis, Sapot.
Mollugo, Fic.
Moringa, Moring.
Morocarpus, Urt.
Nothopegia, Anacard.
Ochna, Och.
Peperomia, Piper.
Peplidium, Scroph.
Petunia, Solan.
Portulacaria, Portu.
Pothomorphe, Piper.
Pseudanthistiria, Gram.
Quamoclit, Convol.
Rhodanthe, Compo.
Tecomella, Bignon.
Zamioculas, Arac.

*B.—Names based on zoological** comparisons.*

Ægiceras, Myrsin.
Æluropus, Gram.
Aquilegia, Ranun.
Blepharis, Acanth.
Blepharispermum, Compo.
Boucerosia, Asclep.
Butomus, Alis.
Casuarina, Casu.
Caturus, Euphor.
Centipeda Compo.
Cephalocroton, Euphor.
Cerastium, Caryo.
Ceratonia, Leg. M.
Chrysalidocarpus, Palm.
Coreopsis, Compo.
Coriandrum, Umbel.
Croton, Euphor.
Curculigo, Amaryll.
Cynara, Compo.
Cynodon, Gram.
Cynoglossum, Borag.
Cyphomandra, Solan.
Dactylis, Gram.*†
Delphinium, Ranun.
Digitaria, Gram.*†
Echinops, Compo.
Eleiotis, Leg. P.

* Classical names of plants when transferred from one plant to another on account of resemblance are included in this class.

** Man included.

*† Both convey the same meaning, but the two genera are distinct.

Elephantopus, Compo.
Erodium, Geran.
Erinocarpus, Til.
Geranium, Geran.
Hæmanthus, Amaryll.
Lagurus, Gram.
Leonotis, Lab.
Leontodon, Compo.
Leonurus, Lab.
Manisuris, Gram.
Mazus, Urti.
Mimusops, Sapot.
Monocera, Til.
Ophiopogon, Hæmo.
Ophiorhiza, Rubia.
Ophiurus, Gram.
Orchis, Orch.
Pardanthus, Irid.
Pedicularis, Scroph.
Pelargonium, Geran.
Pennisetum, Gram.
Phalangium, Lil.
Phrynium, Scit. *
Physalis, Solan.
Pithecolobium, Leg. M.
Plantago, Plant.
Pulicaria, Compo.
Pythonium, Arac.
Ranunculus, Ranun.
Renanthera, Orchid.
Ricinus, Euphor.
Sauromatum, Arac.
Sauropus, Euphor.
Senecio, Compo.
Tragopogon, Compo.
Tragus, Gram.
Uraria, Leg. P.
Zebrina, Commel.

C.—Names based on a comparison with inanimate objects.

Ardisia, Myrsi.
Aspidistra, Lil.
Balanophora, Bal.
Calathea, Scit.
Calceolaria, Scroph.
Centunculus, Primul.
Cleidion, Euphor.
Cotyledon, Crass.
Crotalaria, Leg. P.
Cyathocline, Compo.
Cyathula, Amarant.
Cypripedium, Orch.
Floscopa, Commel.
Geissaspis, Leg. P.
Gladiolus, Irid.
Gomphia, Ochna.
Gomphrena, Amarant.
Lagenaria, Cucur.
Lecanthus, Urti.
Lonchocarpus, Leg. P.
Lychnis, Caryo.
Nauclea, Rubia.
Nolana, Covol.
Nomisma, Leg. P.
Pedalium, Pedal.
Pedilanthes, Euphor.
Peltophorum, Leg. C.
Pergularia, Scroph.
Phaseolus, Leg. P.
Pilea, Urti.
Scoparia, Scroph.
Scutellaria, Lab.
Scutea, Rham.
Strombosia, Olac.
Thrinax, Palm.
Trapa, Onagr.

III. Names describing Properties and Uses.

Abroma, Stercul.
Acorus, Arai.
Aleurites, Euphor.
Allium, Lil.
Althæa, Malva.
Alyssium, Cruci.
Ambloyyne, Amarant.
Amomum, Scit.
Anagallis, Primul.
Antidesma, Euphor.
Argemone, Papaver.
Aristolochia, Arist.
Artemisia, Compo.
Artocarpus, Urtic.
Capsicum, Solan.
Caroxylon, Chenopod.
Clerodendron, Verben.
Conyza, Compo.
Cynanchum, Asclep.
Daucus, Umbel.
Ecbolium, Acanth.
Epaltes, Compo.
Euonymus, Celastr.
Exacum, Gent.
Excœcaria, Euphor.
Fagonia, Zygo.
Flaveria, Compo.
Galactia, Leg. P.
Hippomane, Euphor.
Hyophorbe, Palm.
Ischæmum, Gram.
Jatropha, Euphorb.
Lycopersicum, Solan.
Malva, Malva.
Matricaria, Compo.
Melica, Gram.
Ophelia, Gentian.
Ophioxylon, Apocyn.
Oxalis, Geran.
Panax, Aralia.
Pancratium, Amaryll.
Phalangium, Lil.
Phragmites, Gram.
Piscidia, Leg. P.
Plumbago, Plumb.
Polyalthea, Anon.
Polygala, Polygal.
Potentilla, Rosa.
Psychotria, Rubia.
Pulicaria, Compo.
Pyrethrum, Compo.
Reseda, Resed.
Ruta, Ruta.
Salvia, Lab.
Sapindus, Sapind.
Saponaria, Caryo.
Saxifraga, Saxi.
Scabiosa, Dipsa.
Scoparia, Scroph.
Scorzonera, Compo.
Sechium, Cucur.
Solidago, Compo.
Statice, Plumb.
Symphytum, Borag.
Taraxacum, Compo.
Theobroma, Stercul.
Thespesia, Malva.
Thlaspi, Cruci.
Vatica, Dipter.

* These are properly speaking habitat names.

IV. Habitat Names.

Erides, Orchid.
Agrostis, Gram.
Ammobium, Compo.
Anodendron, Apocyn.
Apium, Umbel.
Aponogeton, Naiad.
Arenaria, Caryophyll.
Blyxa, Hydrochar.
Dendrobium, Orchid.
Dendrochilum, Orchid.
Dilivaria, Acanth.
Epidendrum, Orchid.
Episcia, Gesner.
Geophila, Rubia.
Halocharis, Chenopod.
Halopyrum, Gram.
Haloragis, Halorag.
Heleocharis, Cyper.
Heleochloa, Gram.
Helosciadium, Umbel.
Herpestes, Scroph.
Hydriastele, Palm.
Hydrilla, Hydrochar.
Hydrobryum, Podost.
Hydrocotyle, Umbel.
Hydrolea, Hydrophyll.
Hydrophylax, Rubia.
Hydrotrophus, Hydrochar.
Hygrophila, Acanth.
Hygrorhiza, Gram.
Ilysanthes, Scroph.
Limnanthemum, Gentian.
Limnophila, Scroph.
Limnophyton, Alisma.
Limodorum, Orchid.
Limonia, Ruta.
Mariscus, Cyper.
Naias, Naiad.
Nemophila, Hydrophyll.
Neptunia, Leg. M.
Nerium, Apocyn.
Nomaphila, Acanth.
Nymphæa, Nymph.*
Oreodoxa, Palm.
Origanum, Labiat.
Oroperium, Gram.
Oroxylum, Bignon.
Parietaria, Urtica.
Petroselinum, Umbel.
Phrynium, Scitamin.
Pistia, Arac.
Potamogeton, Naiad.
Ranunculus, Ranuncul.
Salicornia, Chenopod.
Salix, Salic.
Salsola, Chenopod.
Typha, Typha.

V. Names connected with Geography.

Aberia, Bixa.
Adenium, Apocyn.‖
Carica, Passifl.†
Citrus, Ruta.
Coffea, Ruta.
Cressa, Convol.
Cydonia, Rosa.
Eleusine, Gram.
Guidia, Thymel.
Heliconia, Scitam.
Howea, Palm.
Iberis, Crucifer.
Lycium, Solan.
Medicago, Leg. P.
Melhania, Stercul.
Moringa, Moring.
Nepeta, Labiat.
Nesæa, Lythr.
Ohione, Cheno.
Opuntia, Cact.
Ougeinia, Leg. P.‡
Punica, Lythr.
Sapindus, Sapind.§
Tamarindus, Leg. C.§
Tamarix, Tamar.

VI. Miscellaneous Groups of Descriptive Names.

A.—Names indicating beauty or sweetness.¶

Abelmoschus, Malva.
Agapanthus, Lil.
Asphodelus, Lil.
Bellis, Compo.
Calacanthus, Acanth.
Calanthe, Orchid.
Calliandra, Leg. M.
Callicarpa, Verben.
Callichroa, Compo.
Calligonum, Polygon.
Calliopsis, Compo.
Callistemma, Dipsa.
Callistemon, Myrt.
Callisteplus, Compo.
Calonyction, Convol.
Calophanes, Acanth.
Calophyllum, Gutti.
Calosanthus, Bignon.
Calotropis, Asclep.
Charieis, Compo.
Clianthus, Leg. P.
Cosmos, Compo.
Cosmostigma, Asclep.
Dæmonorops, Palm.
Dianthus, Caryo.
Epicharis, Melia.
Eragrostis, Gram.
Eucharis, Amaryll.
Evodia, Ruta.
Gaura, Onagr.
Gloriosa, Lil.
Glycicarpus, Anacard.
Glycine, Leg. P.
Glycosmis, Ruta.
Gratiola, Scroph.
Hedychium, Scitam.
Hedyotis, Rubia.
Hemerocallis, Lil.
Lamprachænium, Compo.
Lychnis, Caryo.
Melica, Gram.
Melilotus, Leg. P.
Meliosma, Sabia.
Mirabilis, Nyctag.
Moschosma, Lab.
Myristica, Myrist.
Myroxylon, Leg. P.
Myrsine, Myrsin.
Nectandra, Laur.
Ocimum, Lab.
Osmanthus, Olea.
Phajus, Orchid.
Phlogacanthus, Acanth.
Phlox, Polemon.
Roupellia, Apocyn.

* A water-nymph is meant. ‖ After Aden.
†Erroneously so named. ‡ After Ujjain. § After India.
¶ Sweetness refers to sweetness of taste as well as smell.

B.—Names describing colours.

Argyreia, Convol.
Beta, Chenopod.
Cineraria, Compo.
Coccinia, Cucur.
Cyanophyllum, Melasto.
Cyanospermum, Leg. P.
Cyanotis, Commel.
Erythræa, Gent.
Erythrina, Leg. C.
Flaveria, Compo.
Galanthus, Amaryll.
Leucanthemum, Compo.
Leucas, Lab.
Melaleuca, Myrt.*
Melanthesa, Euphor.
Melastoma, Melasto.**
Ochrocarpus, Gutti.
Ochradenus, Resed.
Rubia, Rubia.
Rubus, Rosa.
Xanthium, Compo.
Xanthosoma, Arac.

C.—Names involving numbers.

Decaneurum, Compo.
Decaschistia, Malva.
Dianthera, Acanth.
Dichoris, Commel.
Dipetalum, Ruta.
Diplachne, Gram.
Dipterocarpus, Diptero.
Dipterygium, Capp.
Enneapogon, Gram.
Haplanthus, Acanth.
Haplophyllum, Ruta.
Heptapleurum, Aral.
Hexacentris, Acanth.
Monechma, Acanth.
Monocera, Til.
Monochoria, Ponte.
Oligomeris, Resed.
Pentapetes, Stercul.
Pentas, Rubia.
Pentatropis, Asclep.
Polyalthia, Anona.
Polyanthes, Amaryll.
Polycarpæa, Caryo.
Polycarpon, Caryo.
Polygonum, Polygon.
Polyzygus, Umbel.
Tetragonia, Ficoid.
Tetrameles, Datis.
Tetranthera, Laur.
Tetrapogon, Gram.
Tetrastigma, Ampel.
Trias, Orchid.
Tribulus, Zygo.
Trigonella, Leg. P.
Tripogon, Gram.
Tristachya, Gram.†
Uniola, Gram.

D.—Names involving time.

Calendula, Compo.
Calonyction, Convol.
Eranthemum, Acanth.
Hemerocallis, Lil.
Macrosyx, Leg. P.
Mesembryanthemum, Ficoid.
Nyctanthes, Olea.
Primula, Primul.

E.—Names that are depreciative.

Anticharis, Scroph.
Dysophylla, Lab.
Dysoxylum, Melia.
Nasturtium, Cruci.
Phayolopsis, Acanth.
Saprosma, Rubia.

F.—Names bearing incorrect † descriptions.

Bursinopetalum, Corn.
Carica, Passi.
Cirrhopetalum, Orch.
Didymocarpus, Gent.
Dipterygium, Capp.
Holoptelea, Urt.
Madacarpus, Compo.
Plectronia, Rubia.

COMMEMORATIVE NAMES.

I. Commemorative Names derived from History.

Abildgaardia, Cyper.
Adansonia, Malva.
Æginetia, Orobanch.
Albizzia, Leg. M.
Allamanda, Apocyn.
Allmania, Amarant.
Aloysia, Verben.
Alpinia, Zingiber.
Alstonia, Apocyn.
Amherstia, Leg. C.
Ammannia, Lythr.
Anguillaria, Lil.
Arduina, Apocyn.
Asclepias, Asclep.
Averrhoa, Gerania
Avicennia, Verben.

* Black and white may prove a good addition to the cartoons of Black and White Whiskey!

** The black colour is produced in the mouth of one who eats the fruit of *Melastoma*!

† The incorrectness with regard to the descriptive names applies to the Bombay species.

Baccaurea, Euphorb.
Banisteria, Malpig.
Barleria, Acanth
Barringtonia, Myrt.
Bartonia, Gent.
Bassia, Sapot.
Bauhinia, Leg. C.
Beaumontia, Apocyn.
Begonia, Begon.
Beilschmiedia, Laur.
Bentinckia, Palm.
Benincasa, Cucurbit.
Bergera, Ruta.
Bergia, Elatin.
Berthelotia, Compo.
Bignonia, Bignon.
Billbergia, Bromel.
Bischofia, Euphorb.
Blachia, Euphor.
Blainvillea, Compo.
Bletia, Orchid.
Blighia, Sapind.
Blumea, Compo.
Bocagea, Anon.
Bocconia, Papaver.
Boehmeria, Urtic.
Boerhaavia, Nyct.
Bonamia, Convol.
Bonnaya, Scroph.
Bosea, Urtica.
Boswellia, Burser.
Bouchea, Verben.
Bougainvillæa, Niet.
Boussingaultia, Chenopod.
Bragantia, Aristoloch.
Breweria, Convol.
Breynia, Euphorb.
Bridelia, Euphorb.
Bromelia, Bromel.
Broussonetia, Urtica.
Browallia, Solan.
Brownea, Leg. C.
Brugmansia, Solan.
Bruguiera, Rhizo.
Brunfelsia, Solan.
Buchanania, Anacar.
Buchnera, Scroph.
Buddleia, Logan.
Buettneria, Stercul.
Burmannia, Burm.
Butea, Leg. P.

Cæsalpinia, Leg. C.
Calceolaria, Scroph.
Careya, Myrt.
Carludovica, Cyclanth.
Cascaria, Samyd.
Castilloa, Urtica.
Catesbæa, Rubi.
Celsia, Scroph.
Cerbera, Apocyn.
Chailletia, Chaillet.
Chamissoa, Amarant.
Christisonia, Orobanch.
Cicca, Euphorb.
Clarkia, Onagr.
Clausena, Ruta.
Clutia, Euphorb.
Cobæa, Convol.
Collinsia, Scroph.
Colleea, Leg. P.
Commelina, Commelina.
Cookia, Ruta.
Cordia, Borag.
Cottonia, Orchid.
Courtoisia, Cyper.
Corellia, Urtica.
Cratæva, Capparid.
Crescentia, Bigon.
Cupania, Sapind.
Cyrilla, Gesner.

Dahlia, Compo.
Dalbergia, Leg. P.
Debregeasia, Urtica.
Deutzia, Saxifrag.
Dieffenbachia, Arac.
Dillenia, Dillen.
Dioscorea, Dioscorea.
Dodonæa, Sapind.
Dombeya, Stercul.
Dorstenia, Urtica.
Dregea, Asclep.
Dumasia, Leg. P.
Dunbaria, Leg. P.
Duranta, Verben.

Ebermaiera, Acanth.
Ehretia, Borag.
Eichhornia, Ponteder.
Ellertonia, Apocyn.
Ervatamia, Apocyn.
Eschscholtzia, Papaver.
Eugenia, Myrt.
Eupatorium, Compo.
Euphorbia, Euphorb.

Fagræa, Logan.
Falconeria, Euphor.
Farsetia, Crucifer.
Fittonia, Acanth.
Flacourtia, Bixa.
Flemingia, Leg. P.
Fleurya, Urtica.
Fluggea, Euphor.
Forskohlea, Urtica.
Frerea, Asclep.*
Fuchsia, Onagr.
Fuirena, Cyper.
Furcræa, Amaryll.

Gaillardia, Compo.
Gaillonia, Rubia.
Galphimia, Malpigh.
Garcinia, Guttifer.
Gardenia, Rubia.
Garnotia, Gram.
Gazania, Compo.
Gerbera, Compo.
Gesneria, Gesnera.
Gibsonia, Polygon.
Gilia, Polymon.
Girardinia, Urtica.
Gisekia, Ficoid.
Gleditschia, Leg. C.
Gloxinia, Gesnera.
Gmelina, Verb.
Goodyera, Orchid.
Gordonia, Tern.
Gouania, Rhamn.
Grangea, Compo.
Grevillea, Protea.
Grewia, Tilia.
Griffithella, Podo.
Griffithia, Rubia.
Grislea, Lythra.
Guatteria, Anona.
Guilandina, Leg. C.
Guizotia, Compo.

Hamiltonia, Rubia.
Hardwickia, Leg. C.
Harworthia, Lil.
Helenium, Compo.
Helmia, Dioscor.
Heritiera, Stercul.
Heuchera, Saxi.
Hewittia, Convol.
Heylandia, Leg. P.
Heynea, Melia.
Hippocratea, Celastr.

* After a previous Governor of Bombay.

Hiræa, Malpigh.
Hitchenia, Scita.
Hochstetteria, Compo.
Hoffmannia, Rubia.
Holmskioldia, Verb.
Hopea, Diptero.
Hoya, Asclepiad.
Hugonia, Linac.
Hunnemannia, Papav.

Imperata, Gram.
Incarvillea, Bignon.
Iphigenia, Lil.

Jacquemontia, Convol.
Jacquinia, Myrsin.
Johnia, Leg.
Jonesia, Leg.
Josephia, Orchid.
Jussiæa, Onagr.
Justicia, Acanth.

Kæmpferia, Scitam.
Kennedya, Leg. P.
Kleinhovia, Stercul.
Klugia, Gesner.
Knoxia, Rubia.
Kochia, Chenopod.
Kopsia, Apocyn.
Kydia, Malva.
Kyllinga, Cyper.

Lafœnsia, Lythr.
Lagascea, Compo.
Lagerstrœmia, Lythr.
Laggera, Compos.
Lagunæa, Malv.
Laportea, Urtica.
Launæa, Compos.
Lavatera, Malva.
Lawia, Podostemon.
Lawsonia, Lythr.
Lebretonia, Malva.
Ledebouria, Lil.
Leea, Ampelid.
Leersia, Gram.
Legendrea, Convol.
Lettsomia, Convol.
Lindenbergia, Scroph.
Linociera, Olea.
Lippia, Verben.
Livistona, Palm.
Lobelia, Lobel.
Lochnera, Apocyn.
Lonicera, Caprifol.
Ludwigia, Onagrac.
Luisia, Orchid.
Lumnitzera, Combrt.

Macadamia, Protea.
Magnolia, Magnol.
Malcolmia, Cruci.
Manettia, Rubia.
Mappia, Olac.
Maranta, Scitmin.
Marsdenia, Asclep.
Martinezia, Palm.
Martynia, Pedal.
Maurandia, Scroph.
Maurandya, Scroph.
Mengea, Amarant.
Mesua, Gutti.
Merremia, Convol.
Meyenia, Acanth.
Michelia, Magnol.
Mikania, Compos.
Miliusa, Anon.
Millettia, Leg. P.
Millingtonia, Bigno.
Monetia, Salva.
Monniera, Scroph.
Monsonia, Geran.
Montanoa, Compo.
Moricandia, Cruci.
Morinda, Rubia.
Muehlenbeckia, Polygon.
Muldera, Piper.
Murraya, Ruta.
Musa, Scitam.

Nægelia, Gesner.
Nelsonia, Acanth.
Nicandra, Solan.
Nicotiana, Solan.
Nimmoia, Lythr.
Nimmonia, Melia.
Noronhia, Olea.
Notonia, Compo.

Oldenlandia, Rubia.
Osbeckia, Melast.

Palmia, Palm.
Parkia, Leg. M.
Parkinsonia, Leg. C.
Parmentiera, Bignon.
Parsonsia, Apocyn.
Pavonia, Malva.
Pellionia, Urtica.
Pereskia, Cact.
Petrea, Verben.
Phelipæa, Orobanch.
Pierardia, Euphorb.
Pisonia, Nyctagin.
Pitcairnia, Bromel.
Pluchea, Compo.
Plumeria, Apocyn.
Poinciana, Leg. C.
Poinsettia, Euphorb.
Poivrea, Combert.
Pollinia, Gram.
Pontederia, Ponteder.
Pouzolzia, Urtica.
Prestonia, Apocyn.
Prinsepia, Rosa.
Pritchardia, Palm.
Pueraria, Leg. P.

Radermachera, Bignon.
Randia, Rubia.
Rauwolfia, Apocyn.
Reinwardtia, Lin.
Remusatia, Aroid.
Riedleia, Stercul.
Rivea, Convol.
Rivina, Phytolac.
Rondeletia, Rubia.
Rothia, Leg. P.
Rottbœllia, Gram.
Rottlera, Euphorb.
Rudbeckia, Compo.
Ruellia, Acanth.
Rungia, Acanth.
Ruppia, Naiad.
Russelia, Scroph.

Sageretia, Rhamn.
Saintpaulia, Gesner.
Salomonia, Polygal.
Salvadora, Salva.
Sanchezia, Acanth.
Sansevieria, Hæmo.
Schleichera, Sapind.
Schotia, Leg. C.
Schrebera, Olea.
Schweinfurthia, Scroph.
Sebæa, Gent.
Sebastiana, Euphor.
Seddera, Convol.
Sectzenia, Zygo.
Senebiera, Cruci.
Senra, Malva.
Shorea, Diptero.
Shutereia, Convol.
Shuteria, Leg. P.
Siegesbeckia, Compo.
Sinningia, Gesner.
Slevogtia, Gent.

Smithia, Leg. P.
Solandra, Solan.
Sonneratia, Lythr.
Splitgerbera, Urtica.
Sponia, Urti.
Stapelia, Asclep.
Stephania, Meni.
Sutera, Scrophu.
Swertia, Gentian.
Swietenia, Melia.

Tabernæmontana, Apocyn.
Taverniera, Leg. P.
Thevetia, Apocyn.
Thunbergia, Acanth.
Thunia, Orchid.
Tillæa, Crasul.
Torenia, Scroph.
Tournefortia, Borag.
Tradescantia, Commel.
Tragia, Euphor.
Trevesia, Aralia.
Trewia, Euphor.
Triumfetta, Tilia.
Turnera, Turner.
Turpinia, Sapind.
Turræa, Melia.
Tydæa, Gesner.

Vahlia, Saxifrag.
Vallisneria Hydrochar.
Vandellia, Scroph.
Vateria, Dipter.
Vernonia, Compo.
Veronica, Scroph.
Vicoa, Compo.
Victoria, Nymph.*
Vigna, Leg. P.
Villarsia, Gentian.
Villebrunea, Urti.
Vittadinia, Compo.
Vogelia, Plumbag.
Volkameria, Verben.

Wahlenbergia, Campa.
Wallichia, Palm.
Wallrothia, Verben.
Waltheria, Stercul.
Washingtonia, Palm.
Webera, Rubia.
Wedelia, Compo.
Wendlandia, Rubia.
Wigandia, Hydrophyll.
Wisnera, Alisma.
Wistaria, Leg. P.
Withania, Solan.
Wolffia, Lemna.
Wollastonia, Compo.
Woodfordia, Lythr.
Woodrowia, Gram.†
Wrightia, Apocyn.

Ximenia, Olac.

Zannichellia, Naiad.
Zanonia, Cucur.
Zapania, Verb.
Zehneria, Cucurbit.
Zinnia, Compo.
Zornia, Leg. P.
Zoysia, Gram.

II. Commemorative Names derived from Mythology.

Achillea, Compo.
Ægle, Ruta.
Aglaia, Melia.
Atalantia, Ruta.
Baccaurea, Euphor.
Centaurea, Compo.
Dianella, Lil.
Erythea, Palm.
Euryale, Nymph.
Feronia, Ruta.
Heracleum, Umbell.
Naias, Naiad.
Nephthytis, Ara.
Neptunia, Leg. M.
Nymphæa, Nymph.
Oberonia, Orchid.
Salacia, Calastrin.
Sterculia, Stercul.
Tagetes, Compo.
Tithonia, Compo.
Typhonium, Araceæ.

THE GENERIC NAMES DERIVED FROM THE COMMON NAMES OF PLANTS.

I. Names taken from Greek or Latin Plant Names.

Abutilon, Malva.
Arum, Arac.
Arundo, Gram.
Astragalus, Leg. P.
Atriplex, Cheno.
Cardamine, Cruci.
Carum, Umbel.
Caryota, Palm.
Cassia, Leg. C.
Ervum, Leg. P.
Ficus, Urt.
Fragaria, Rosa.
Glinus, Ficoid.
Gossypium, Malva.
Hyacinthus, Lil.
Laurus, Laur.
Malope, Malva.
Myrtus, Myrt.
Papaver, Papaver.
Paspalum, Gram.
Peganum, Zygo.
Phalaris, Gram.
Piper, Piper.
Pisum, Leg. P.
Poa, Gram.
Prosopis, Leg. M.
Portulaca, Portu.
Rheum, Polygon.
Rosa, Rosa.
Sapium, Euphor.
Scilla, Lil.
Serissa, Rubia.
Solanum, Solan.
Sonchus, Compo.
Thymus, Lab.
Triticum, Gram.

* After the late Queen-Empress Victoria.

† After G. Marshall Woodrow, late Professor of Botany, College of Science, Poona.

II. Names taken from Arabic or Persian.

Abelmoschus, Malva.
Erua, Amaran.
Alhagi, Leg. P.
Aloe, Lil.
Arnebia, Borag.
Azadirachta, Melia.
Cadaba, Cappar.
Calamus, Palm.
Capparis, Cappar.
Carthamus, Compo.
Cicer, Leg. P.
Cinnamomum, Laura.
Costus, Scitamin.
Curcuma, Scitamin.
Cuscuta, Convol.
Dræmia, Asclep.
Dinebra, Gram.
Dobera, Salva.
Doronicum, Compo.
Jasminum, Olea.
Lablab, Leg. P.
Limonia, Ruta.*
Luffa, Cucurbit.
Mærua, Cappar.
Mæsa, Myrsin.
Melochia, Stercul.
Orygia, Ficoid.
Oryza, Gram.
Punceria, Solan.*
Rhazia, Apocyn.
Santalum, Santal.
Senna, Leg. P.
Sesbania, Leg. P.
Sophora, Leg. P.
Suæda, Chenopod.
Tamarindus, Leg. C.
Themeda, Gram.
Tiaridium, Borag.
Urginea, Lil.
Zizyphus, Rhamn.

III. Names derived from the Indian Languages.

Alangium, Corna.
Belamcanda, Irid.
Bidaria, Asclep.
Canavalia, Leg. P.
Cannabis, Urt.
Canscora, Gentian.
Cansjera, Olac.
Carallia, Rhizo.
Caralluma, Asclep.
Carissa, Apocyn.
Chirita, Gesner.
Congea, Verben.
Datura, Solan.
Dopatrium, Scroph.
Embelia, Myrsine.
Entada, Leg. M.
Galedupa, Leg. P.
Harpullia, Sapind.
Holigarna, Anacard.
Ixora, Rubia.
Kandelia, Rhizo.
Luvunga, Ruta.
Methonica, Lil.
Momordica, Cucurbit.
Mukia, Cucurbit.
Naravelia, Ranun.
Naregamia, Melia.
Nelumbium, Nymph.
Ottelia, Hydrochar.
Pajanelia, Bignon.
Paritium, Mal.
Pavetta, Rubia.
Pithecolobium, Leg. M.‡
Pothos, Aroid.
Putranjiva, Euphor.
Saccharum, Gram.§
Sonerila, Melastom.
Teetona, Verben.
Toddalia, Ruta.

IV. Names of a Vernacular Origin other than Indian or Arabic.

Amoora, Melia.
Ananas, Bromel.
Angelonia, Scroph.
Angræcum, Orchid.
Anona, Anona.
Antiaris, Urtic.
Araucaria, Conifer.
Areca, Palm.
Azima, Salvador.
Bambusa, Gram.
Basella, Chenopod.
Batatas, Convol.
Bixa, Bixa.
Cajanus, Leg. P.
Cananga, Anon.
Canarium, Burser.
Caraguata, Bromel.
Carapa, Melia.
Chavica, Piper.
Chickrassia, Melia.
Chukrasia, Melia.
Cichorium, Compo.
Cipadessa, Melia.
Codiæum, Euphor.
Cortaderia, Gram.
Couroupita, Myrt.
Erycibe, Convol.
Fatsia, Aral.
Gnetum, Gnet.
Guaiacum, Zygoph.
Guarea, Melia.
Guazuma, Stercul.
Hevea, Euphor.
Hura, Euphor.
Jacaranda, Bignon.
Jambosa, Myrt.
Kalanchoe, Crassul.
Kigelia, Bignon.
Lansium, Melia.
Latania, Palm.
Licuala, Palm.
Litsea, Laur.
Maba, Eben.
Macaranga, Euphor.
Manihot, Euphor.
Moacurra, Euphor.
Modecca, Passifl.
Mucuna, Leg. P.
Mukia, Cucurbit.
Nandina, Berber.
Nopalea, Cact.
Ophiopogon, Hæmo.†
Pachira, Malva.
Pandanus, Pandan.

* *Cf. limbu* and *panir* which are so familiar in Bombay.
‡ A Malabar name translated.
§ Derived from Latin; the Sanskrit name is like the Latin one.
† The Translation of a Japanese name.

Palaquium, Sapot.
Parinarium, Rosa.
Petunia, Solan.
Pinanga, Palm.
Protium, Burser.
Rupalia, Amarant.
Ravenala, Scit.
Remirea, Cyper.
Rourea, Connar.
Saraca, Leg. C.
Sopubia, Scroph.
Sorghum, Gram.
Tacca, Tacca.
Talinum, Portulac.
Tarenna, Rubia.
Tecoma, Bignon.
Tiliacora, Menisp.
Vangueria, Rubia.
Wagatea, Leg. C.
Walsura, Melia.
Zerumbet, Scit.

APPENDIX.

Names with a Doubtful or Obscure Meaning.

Anamirta, Meni.
Arenga, Palm.
Asystasia, Acanth.
Avena, Gram.
Borago, Borag.
Bupleurum, Umbel.
Caladium, Aroid.
Cipura, Irid.
Cucumis, Cucur.
Debregeasia, Urti.
Dipcadi, Lil.
Emilia, Compo.
Ethulia, Compo.
Freesia, Irid.
Jacobinia, Acanth.
Karatas, Bromel.
Kedrostis, Cucur.
Machilus, Laur.
Odina, Anacard.
Pharbitis, Convol.
Ravenia, Ruta.
Rhoeo, Commel.
Sesuvium, Ficoid.
Talauma, Magnol.